THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,707—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	THAMES......	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM.........	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
					Friday.
L	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE.........	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th Aug.
PESHAWUR ..	3927	600	L. H. Moule	2th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES.........	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

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The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE................	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO............	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, Including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)..	F. Egger.....	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION......	B. Vidos........	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE......	L. Lemesich ..	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	1st Sept.
PERSIA.........	Hutchison	3,547	20th ,,

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL.........	J. Hughes	4100	500	13th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July 1889.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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TODAR MAL

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 1st September, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 31st August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th August, 1889. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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Gents' Fine White	each from	2	4
,, Superfine Scarlet ...	,,	3	4
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A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable from.
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FLUID EXTRACT.	PRESERVE.
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NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.	SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
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The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

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The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

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Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

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For cash with order, Rs. 710.	For cash with order, Rs. 780.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,350.
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By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680
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VIN DE SAINT RAPHAEL.
The Eminent Tonic Restorative Wine.
AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL AT THE MELBOURNE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
Rs. 24 per case of one dozen.

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.........	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
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500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in battles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

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No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

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POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

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The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
LADY REAY'S FUND.
GRAND FANCY FAIR AND FETE.
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR and FETE will be held in Bombay in February next in aid of the Bombay Branch of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA, usually known here as "LADY REAY'S FUND."

All those willing to assist in any way are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Reay's Fund.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH QUADRILLE PARTY.

FRIDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS.
For tickets apply to
M. MATHEWS,
Honorary Secretary,

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED ON FRIDAY, the 30th instant (being a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881).

WANTED
FOR THE AHMEDABAD CITY BILLIARD, ICE, AND REFRESHMENT SALOONS,

A FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE by a well-known maker, with all equipments complete. Apply, giving full particulars with price, to

KAIKOBAD MANECKJEE,
General Merchant and Commission Agent, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 1st September next the TELEPHONE CALL OFFICE at the Small Causes Court will only be OPEN to HOLDERS of TICKETS to be had at the Offices of the Undersigned at the usual charge of Rs. 20 per annum, or on payment of a fee of two annas for each conversation.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.

28th August 1889.

CAST-IRON PIPES, &c.—The Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, INVITES TENDERS for the supply of the following :—

6,972 R. ft. 4" dia. T. B. D. Pipes.
2,268 „ 3" „ „ „
1,500 „ 2½" „ „ „

Also a few Tees, Sluice Valves, Valve Boxes, and Hydrants, particulars of which can be obtained on application.

Tenders should state probable date of delivery, the rate per cwt. for Kirkee station delivery, and give the weight per pipe for each size, no excess over which will be paid for.

Tenders will be opened at 4-30 p.m. on the 4th September, and none received after that time will be considered.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire), WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th August 1889.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Rs. a.	
ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quanity of fine Young Hyson	0 11	„
PEKOE	0 13	„
BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	„
BROKEN TEA	0 10	„

In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
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INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
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PURE COLD-DRAWN MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL in quart bottles, any quantity available.

Price per doz.	Rs. 6.
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FOR 1889.

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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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NOTICES.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

WE have just received from England EXCELLENT ACCOUNT BOOKS, such as Ledgers, Cash books, Day-books, Copying Letter books, &c. Prices Moderate.—Apply to

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon,
Bookseller, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MRS. PAKENHAM, NEE CLAVIE FRANCOISE LAURENT, wife of the late Consul THOMAS CONOLLY PAKENHAM, is reported to have died at Tamatave on the 10th June last, without issue and without any known relations, leaving some property. Any one claiming relationship to the deceased is requested to report at the Head Police Office, Byculla.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th August 1889.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd September 1889, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By Order,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1889.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 26th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th August 1889.

RE HAJI MIRZA NUZRULA BIN HAJI MIRZA HASSAN ALLI SHIRAZEE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are warned and prohibited against purchasing or having any dealings concerning the immoveable property described below, forming portion of the estate of the late HAJI MIRZA NUZRULA BIN HAJI MIRZA HASSAN ALLI SHIRAZEE of Rangoon, deceased, except from and with J. E. G. Villa, the Receiver of the Estate of the said Haji Mirza Nuzrula bin Haji Mirza Hassan Alli Shirazee appointed by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, at Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane, or Parel Road Row, fronting the said Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, on the north side thereof containing by admeasurement 186 square yards and 5-9th square yards, assessed in the books of Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 22, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 94, new No. 7407, old Survey No. 1554, new Survey No. 1020.—Dated this 26th day of August 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Attorneys for the said Receiver.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS THIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
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The paper will be posted from London directtor the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

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The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
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Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
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Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS: —CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRATLY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co. "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972		8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD., BOMBAY.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
CAPITAL .... Rs. 2,00,000.
In shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.—Loans granted on the security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels at moderate Rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.—Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards. INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
5 „ „ 9 „
4 „ „ 6 „
3 „ „ 3 „

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards, for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
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J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly		Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-8

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

'' ''	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	985
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	585xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,903

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	745
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	555
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,200	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		250nl.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,00	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	570
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	740
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,150
CityofBombayMf'g.Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	710
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645xd.
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	–	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	650x.
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	500	Rs. 25	535
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	665xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			100
Increased	1,483	250	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	–	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	985
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 50	982½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 55	146
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,027
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,665
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	685
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	400
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	827½xd.
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,225
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	..	385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	865
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 142
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107¾
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	390
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	11
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co , Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	58
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	3,435
M. M. Mcdy & Co.					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-15-6
Carolas	" 248
Mexican Dollars	" 224
Five-Franc Pieces	" 289
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	" 106-7
Gold Leaf	" 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-11-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-11-0
Pekin	" 23-3-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	103½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds	96¼

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·73¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	995-8
China	60 Do. do.	221¼

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th August, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·680
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·885
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, W, NW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·290
Fall of Rain	0·62
Total fall during month	9·95
" " year	60·96
Additional fal of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th August	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Monsoon Mud-Sports.
Band, St. Mary's College, Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Aspatria arrived on the 27th from Middlesbrough.

Vessel sailed.—The steamer Purulia sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Sutlej will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Lost.—Rowjee Canjee, residing near the Crawford Market, reports that his daughter, aged 11 years, dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 50, somewhere between the Market and Walkeshwar on Monday last, the 26th instant.

A Child Robbed.—Cowasjee Fakeerjee, a liquor-shop-keeper at Marine Lane, reports that his daughter, aged two years, was removed by some person from the verandah of his shop on Tuesday afternoon last to an adjacent gully, where she was robbed of two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 10, and then brought back and left in the verandah again.

Band at the Victoria Gardens.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College this evening at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

March	Warrior's Joy	J. Gung'l.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	A. Sullivan.
Schottische	Flower of Spring	Kinkel.
Fantasia	Sympathy	Comettant.
Valse	Chant du Ciel	Strauss.
Mazurka	Lieb und Tren	Fahrbach.
Galop	Dashing Steed	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue respecting the death of a Portuguese man. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in a well near by the Dhun Mill, Parel. There were no external marks of violence on the body. He was apparently about 40 years of age. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in a well, but under what circumstances there was no evidence to say.

Fatal Tram-Car Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Pydownee respecting the death of Sarbai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 60 years. Deceased was the wife of Hajee Khan Mahomed, a dealer in old books, and lived in Kolsa Mohola. On Tuesday evening, while attempting to cross Abdool Raymon Street from Kolsa Street, from west to east, when a tram-car was approaching, she was knocked down and run over by the tram-car before the driver had time to on the break. She was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

He went to Poona.—Syed Elias was arrested by the police on Sunday last and was required to sign a bail-bond in which he undertook to appear before the Magistrate on the following day. Syed did not appear when his name was called out in court, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On Tuesday night Syed was found drunk and disorderly by a sepoy in Inspector Young's section, and was put up before Mr. Hamilton yesterday. When asked why he did not appear on Monday he said he had gone to Poona. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 2 for this and another rupee for being drunk and disorderly.

A Daring Pick-pocket.—A Mahratta, named Vittoo Hurry was placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday by Inspector Wilson on a charge of stealing a purse containing about Rs. 12 from the pocket of a man named Sookerao Eknath. The complainant went to the Crawford Market to make some purchases on Tuesday. When about to pay for some articles he had bought, he missed his purse and immediately raised a cry. The accused, who was standing near him at the time, then tried to run away, but was arrested by one of the market sepoys. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Grant Road Murder.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a woman named Byree, was brought up on remand and charged by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan with committing murder, by causing the death of a woman named Coolsum on or about the 3rd July last. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution; the accused was not defended by counsel. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, adjourned the further hearing of the case.

An Application Refused.—An elderly Parsee, named Pherozshah Muncherjee Dadyshett, appeared before Mr. Cooper yesterday and asked that Hormusjee Muncherjee Mody and two other Parsees be bound over to keep the peace for a year. The applicant is in the habit of looking after his sister's property at the village of Varkoond in Damaum. Hormusjee, who is his nephew, thinks himself entitled to some of the property, and there has been some ill-feeling between the parties. On the 26th instant Hormusjee and two other Parsees met the applicant at Damaum and assaulted him. His Worship said it was out of his jurisdiction, but said that he would record the application in case any assault occurred in Bombay.

A Gharrywalla Missing.—A stoker named MacIntyre was placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday by Constable Butterfoy on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The Constable said that the accused had got into a victoria at Colaba and had driven it to the Picket Police station. The accused said he had gone with some friends to Colaba on Tuesday in a victoria. They rambled about for some time, and he then got separated from his comrades. He came back to the spot where the victoria had been left, and not being able to find the driver he got on to the box and drove. He said that when he got into the Fort he asked a sepoy what he was to do with the gharry, and he had been directed to take it to the police station, which he did. The gharry has been taken to the pound, and the driver has not been heard of. The Magistrate remarked that another case might arise out of this one, and remanded the case, directing that the accused should be released on bail.

Juvenile House-breakers.—Two Hindoo boys, named Megjee Mooljee and Kalika Ragojee, were placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday by Inspector Young on a charge of breaking into the house of a Bhattia, named Nainsee Mooljee, situated in Church Gate Street, and stealing Rs. 92-12-11 in cash. From the evidence it appears that the complainant placed the money in a box which he left in his shop, and went away to Mahalaxmi. Yesterday morning the accused visited the shop, and found all the doors locked. The first accused, who is a boy of about twelve years, climbed up the door and entered the loft of the shop through a ventilator. He then removed a trap-door in the floor, and by the help of some pictures which were hung on the wall he swung himself into the shop below. He there found a pair of pincers, with which he wrenched open the cash-box and stole the money, leaving the shop by the way he had entered. The money was placed in two bags, one containing Rs. 90 in cash and the other about Rs. 3 in copper. Each of the boys took one, and as they were passing the Victoria Terminus they were accosted by a sepoy and searched. They would give no information at first, but eventually said they had stolen the money, and pointed out the shop from which they had done so. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, accused No. 2 saying that the money was given to him to carry by the other boy. The Magistrate sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

KEMP AND COMPANY LIMITED.

The resolution for the reduction of the board of directors from four to three members, passed at the general meeting of the shareholders, was confirmed at an adjourned extraordinary meeting of the company held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Dr. T. Blaney.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 26th inst. :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	57 1	Baroda	33 20
Panjoo	64 12	Mehmadabad	29 18
Vaiturna	76 57	Ahmedabad	23 43
Palghur	76 76	Viramgam	25 44
Gholvad	56 79	Wadhwan	20 4
Damaun	63 71	Dabhoi	38 8
Bulsar	42 21	Sevalia	28 69
Navsari	40 76	Godhra	31 50
Surat	30 40	Kharaghola	14 78
Broach	28 70	Kim	31 89

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

VIOLENT ASSAULT BY POLICE OFFICERS.

IMPERATRIX vs. GANA RAM SAWANT AND TWO OTHERS.

This was a reference to the court by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, acting District Magistrate of Kolaba. The three accused, all police officers, were tried before Mr. Keshau Vishnu Ghaisas, first-class Magistrate of Panwell, but the District Magistrate was of opinion that the proceedings were void *ab initio*, and made the reference to the High Court.

The District Magistrate said that the accused had applied to him to transfer the case to another court on the ground of prejudice against one or another of them in the mind of the trying Magistrate. This question remained as yet undecided, because it appeared the accused were, one a head constable and the other two constables of the Kolaba police; that the offence, if committed at all, was committed in the course of night patrol duty and under pretence of its execution, and therefore under the general police powers conferred by Bombay Act VII. of 1867, or under colour of them. The District Magistrate added that the notice of prosecution required by section 42 of the Act, was not given to him, and it appeared to him that the proceedings were, therefore, void from the beginning, and that the case could not be transfered to any other Magistrate for trial.

It appeared that on the night of the 1st July last there was a *katha* recital in the temple of the god Ballajee; and about midnight, when the recital was expected to be over, the complainant Gayadin, a servant of one Bhana Sett, had gone to the temple with a lantern to bring some member of his master's family home from the temple. The first two accused challenged and asked him who he was, and the complainant told them his business. The accused thereupon, it was alleged, beat the complainant with sticks, put out the light which the complainant carried, and abused him and his master. The charge against the accused had not been disposed of.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, said: Taking the facts as stated by the District Magistrate, but without expressing any opinion on the evidence, the court is of opinion that the protection intended to be afforded to police officers by section 42 of Bombay Act VII 7 of 1867 by means of notice, is not a condition precedent to the prosecution. (See chapter on powers of executive officers, 325, 3rd edition, and cases there cited.) This protection extends to official acts done in good faith, and which may reasonably be supposed to be done in performance of the official duty, even though legal powers may be exceeded (Greenway vs. Hurd, 4 T. R. 553.) But where there is a total absence of authority, the protection does not exist (Cook vs. Leonard, 6 B. and C., 35,) as where a Customs officer obtained money by extortion. (The King vs. Wilson, 4 T. R. 487, Morgan vs. Palmer, 2 B. and C., 729, Paston vs. Williams, 3 B. and Auld 330, Agnew vs. Jobson, 13 Cox, C.C., 625.) The court is therefore unable to say that the proceedings are void for want of notice, as the evidence given relates to a violent assault by police officers. The record and proceedings are returned.

August 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

410-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Permanand Keshowji vs Budev Sagermull and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbaddabai and another vs Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Lukha vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and J, J C C, P G and S, M E and H, H Bicknell, L S F and N, and N and H.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulleman Luka vs Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M D and J, J C C, P G and S, M E and H, H Bicknell, L S F and N, N and H, and B and H.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

164-76—Little, S F and N—W. Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others—L S F and N, P G and S, and B and H.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

414-87—Little, S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—R and B, and J G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For dismissal.

243-89—T A Bland—Motilal Becherdas vs Hassumbhai Visram and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowji vs Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Little, S, F and N.

202-89—Tyabji and D—Kursondas Nurbheram and others vs Rambai—H Bicknell.

393-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs Kariandan Koonby Badoover and others—Roughton and B.

314-89—Craigie, L and O—S A Ralli and others vs Tricum Nathoo—Nanu and H.

203-87—Payne, G and S—Paudrinath Madanji vs. Shricrishna Narayenji and another—Khunderao M.

245-89—Hore, C and B—Rugunath Jeysing vs Vithuldas Ramdas and others—Ardesir, H and D Settled.

317-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Sadanand Narayen vs Pandurang Govindji and others—Shamrao Pandurang.

319-89—P G and S—Ismail Sacoor vs Hajee Abdoola Haji Soomar—Shamrao P.

324-89—A F Turner—Santu Luxmonjee Assavley vs Gopal Vithul and others—Burder and Bayley.

153-89—P G and Sayani—Fatmabai vs Ranchordass Dharsey and others—M E and H, and P and D.

279-89—M E and H—Ramjee Ballajee vs Lingoojee Mankoojee—M H Khan.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters :—

RE GANPUT KRISHNAJEE WELKAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices to the creditors. The application was granted.

RE RUNCHORLAL MAGANLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvents, asked for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices to the creditors. The insolvency was a heavy one, and the accounts had been prepared only recently. His lordship granted the application.

RE JAMSETJEE DADABHOY.

Mr. Mankar said that his application for an interim order made on behalf of the insolvent the other day was adjourned until yesterday in order to enable the insolvent to serve a notice upon a judgment-creditor. They had not yet succeeded in serving the notice upon the creditor, who was formerly represented by Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley. The creditor was an obscure person, living somewhere at Shapur, in the Thana District. A notice had already been sent to him, but no reply to it was received. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel asked for a week's further adjournment. His Lordship granted the application.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 23rd inst. :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	54 42	Nassick	6 93
Raver	19 16	Deolalee	9 80
Nimbora	19 80	Ghoti	54 95
Bhadli	14 91	Nargaon	13 51
Jalgaon	21 38	Warrengaon	21 55
Sirsoli	17 60	Hoodgi	15 51
Mhasawad	22 61	Mohol	12 49
Maheji	18 52	Madha	14 80
Pachora	23 6	Barsi Road	9 45
Kasgaon	18 80	Keim	7 20
Naidongri	17 85	Jehur	5 94
Challisgaon	19 29	Pomalwari	8 82
Nandgaon	15 45	Dexal	7 37
Munmar	11 48	Lanowli	145 35
Lassalgaon	5 87	Dhond	3 24
Kerwadi	3 65	Talegaon	21 60

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

CRICKET.

RALLI BROTHERS C. C. vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

A match between the above clubs was played on the Esplanade Parade Ground on Saturday, and ended in a victory for Messrs. Ralli Brothers C. C. by an innings and 20 runs. The following are the full scores :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Boyne b Nayak	0	l b w Walsh	0
De Young b Sorabjee	0	c Edyvean b Nayak	1
Mason b Nayak	7	b Murray	24
Girling b Murray	1	b Murray	0
Sell c Mehta b Nayak	0	b Murray	0
Bailie c Edyvean b Nayak	0	c Edyvean b Nayak	0
Quinless c Khatao b Murray	5	c and b Murray.	0
Millard b Murray	4	c Sorabjee b Nayak	6
Jansz c Khatao b Murray	6	b Walsh	10
Pridmore st Mehta	0	run out	3
Pitcher not out	3	not out	1
Extras	2	Extras	3
Total	28	Total	48

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

1st Innings.

Madon c Boyne b Mason	13
Mehta b Bailie	1
Walsh c Jansz b Boyne	21
Edyvean c Mason b Boyne	31
Murray c Quinless b Mason	3
Dosabhoy c Millard b Mason	0
Nayak c Millard b Boyne	3
Khatao c DeYoung b Mason	0
Dinkar c Boyne b Boyne	2
Vijayakar st Millard	7
Sorabjee, not out	13
Extras	2
Total	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Ralli Brothers C. C.—1st Innings.				
Nayak	30	7	3	4
Murray	38	10	3	4
Sorabjee	5	7	0	1
Edyvean	15	2	2	0
Ralli Brothers C. C.—2nd Innings.				
Murray	45	21	0	4
Nayak	25	16	1	3
Walsh	15	8	0	2
Telegraph C. C.—1st Innings.				
Mason	85	41	5	4
Bailie	35	15	0	1
Boyne	75	28	5	5
Sell	25	10	1	0

CUSTOMS C. C. vs. CARLTON C. C.

On Saturday afternoon a match was played between the above-mentioned clubs on the Carlton ground, with the following result :—Customs 75, Carlton 51 and 19, or two wickets.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 27.

To-day's racing was very good, but the attendance, however, was poor, notwithstanding that the weather was perfect.

Champion Hurdle Race.

Mr Harper's Harkaway, 11st 6lb, Mr Woolmer ... 1
Hon'ble Mr Lascelles' Whimbrel, 10st 13lb, Mr Carew ... 2
Capt Heygate's Gameboy, 9st, Mr Crawley ... 3

Also ran Red Rover, fell. The favourite won easily.

Maiden Scurry.

Mr Hugh Gough's Fancy, 7st 1lb, Native ... 1
Mr Warner's Safecure, 10st, Mr Scott ... 2
Mr Holdsworth's Prism, 9st 11lb, Mr Crawley ... 3

Seven ran; the favourite won easily. Time, 59 secs.

Desert Stakes.

Mr G S's The Vicar, 10st 4lb, Mr Crawley ... 1
Mr Firebrace's Shazada, 11st 3lb, Capt the Hon'ble Lawley ... 2
Capt Heygate's Silver Cloud, 9st 13lb, Mr Locke ... 3

Six ran: Shazada, Silver Cloud, and Emanel were favourites, but the Vicar won easily. Time, 1 m. 58½ secs.

Little-Go Chase.

Capt Heygate's Hercules, 9st 12lb, Mr Woolmer ... 1
Mr Brooke's Wings, 10st 1lb, Mr Crawley ... 2
Hon Mr Beresford's Queen Bee, 9st 7lb, Capt the Hon Lawley ... 3

Five ran: Hercules the favourite won

Pony Derby.

Mr Woolmer's Sunshine, 9st 4lb, Mr Locke ... 1
Mr Percival's Young Bulbul, 8st 4lb, Mr Crawley ... 2
Mr Hugh Gough's Lady Bird, 10st 9lb, Owner ... 3

Four ran: Lady Bird was the favourite, but Sunshine won easily. Time, 57 secs.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Aug. 30.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Railway.
31—Byculla Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company.
Kaiser-i-Hind Fire Insurance Company.
Sohrab Woollen and Cotton Mills.
Sept. 2.—Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company.
4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
Bombay Cotton Trade Association.
6.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay vs. Poona.
Government Telegraph Quadrille Party, Telegraph Buildings.
7.—Cricket at Poona, Bombay vs. Poona.
Procession of the Taboots.
Legislative Council at Poona.
9.—Cricket at Poona, North vs. South.
10.—Cricket at Poona, North vs. South.
Justices' Election of a Chancellor.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Poona Native Arts Exhibition, Distribution of Prizes by Lord Reay.
11.—Cricket at Poona, North vs. South.
Municipal Standing Committee.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
12.—Fourth Criminal Sessions.
13.—Fourth Criminal Sessions.
14.—Legislative Council at Poona.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
16.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Parsees.
17.—Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Parsees.
Parsee New Year's Day.
18.—Western India Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
Municipal Standing Committee.
19.—Poona Races.
21.—Poona Races.
Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Hindu C. C.
24.—Poona Races.
25.—Municipal Standing Committee.
26.—Poona Races.
28.—Poona Races.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN GREECE.

An Athens correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* reports that at an auction lately held in that city for obtaining the lowest contracts for the building of the Piraeus-Larissa Railway, at which were present representatives of Belgian, French, English, and even one local Greek company, the contract was eventually given to an English company which undertook to construct the railway at a cost of 140,000 francs per kilometre. The English engineers Godfrey, Ekersley, and one other will be the chief working engineers of the line, while all funds will be supplied by the London banking firm of Seligman and Co. The writer goes on to say :—

The English Government have always warmly supported the undertaking of the construction of this railway, which will unite the port of the Piræus with Central Europe, having in view the advantage that will accrue by its belonging to an English company. All expenses incurred in building the railway will be eventually met by the Greek Government, the immediate funds requisite being raised in London. Taking into consideration the amount of difficulty that will artificially have to be overcome, notably the boring of two or three tunnels, each of a length of three or four kilometres, one cannot but marvel at the small price at which the English company have undertaken to construct it. The fact is they had made up their minds to built this railway. English interests were at stake, and therefore English engineers agreed to built it for the lowest sum.

It is worthy of remark that the same thing happened when the railway was to be built from Brindisi to Ancona, and, as in the case of the railway to Brindisi, this port will now become the nearest port for the Anglo-Indian mails, as was formerly the case with Marseilles. The interests of John Bull then demanded that he should be in possession of the Brindisi line of railway, hence the English built the railway, and entirely with English capital. And so again at the present day impelled by the same interests, the English have seized on the opportunity of constructing the Piraeus-Larissa Railway, which will bring the European port of the Piræus nearer to Suez than Brindisi now is. By the construction of this railway, especially, if in addition, it is subsequently united with the Turko-European railways, the port of the Piræus will gain tremendously in importance."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—August 28.

Stothard, Lt, Bl, 4th Cavy, H C, on duty, from Mominabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 29th August, 1889.

1. The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 to night. N C officers and members are requested to attend as there will be Skeleton Company drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

2. Vol. F. W. Fido, "C." Company, is granted leave of absence from the 1st to 30th September 1889, with permission to take his rifle with him.

3. The Southern India Rifle Association Volunteer contest will be fired at Colaba on Saturday next at 3 o'clock sharp. Distances 500 and 600 yards. 7 shots at each distance. Entries unlimited. On Rupee each entry. Each sighting shot two annas. Competitors to provide their own ammunition.

4. By kind permission of Colonel Collingwood, Commanding 2nd Gloster Regiment, the Colaba Range will be available for practice on Friday, 30th instant, after 2 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

5 There will be drill at the Riding School for all members on Saturday next at 7 a.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and
Acting Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 24.)

Home Department.

Sir C H T Crosthwaite, K C S I, Chief Commissioner of Burma, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from the first Sept, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A P MacDonnell, C S I, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Burma, during the absence on leave of C H T Crosthwaite, or until further orders.

Mr C J Lyall, C I E, Secy to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, and Offg Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Dist, to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, during the absence on deputation of Mr A P MacDonnell, CSI, or until further orders.

The services of Capt P E Henderson, Bengal S C, Assist Commissioner of the 1st grade, Assam, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr H Godwin-Austen, Offg 2nd Assist Supt Port, Blair, and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave from the 20th July to the 8th October 1889.

The services of the Hon R F Rampini and of the Hon H W Gordon, of the Bengal C S, Offg Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 9th Sept 1889.

The services of the Hon C H Hill, Barrister-at-Law, Offg Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh

The services of Lieut H L Roberts, 1st Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Military Police, Upper Burma.

Foreign Department.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Haji Muhammad Abdulla Badshah Khan Bahadur, as Consul for Turkey at Madras.

Lieut W C R Stratton, Bengal St C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Political Agent at Muscat, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

Surgn-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, I M S (Bombay), Agency Surgn at Muscat, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Muscat, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut W C R Stratton, or until further orders.

The services of Mr G S Forbes, Madras Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr J R Bertram to be in charge of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate at Rangoon during the absence of Mr G Gordon.

Mr A H T Martindale, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and as Political Agent in Jhallawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col H B Abbott, or until further orders.

Mr A L P Tucker, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, is posted as First Assist to the Gov-Genl's Agent for Central India.

Military Department.

Major H T P Evans, East Lancashire Regt, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-General for Musketry, dated 31st Oct 1888.

Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Infantry—Lieut R G Burton, Bengal S C, 35th Bengal Infy, to be offg Wing Officer.

Staff Corps—Lieut A P Bateman Champain, Norfolk Regt, offg Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regt, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal S C.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieut Col A N Sandilands, Bengal S C, 6th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for 182 days; Capt G L Garstin, Bengal S C, 9th Bengal Lancers, for one year; Capt C H Westmorland, Bengal S C, 6th Bengal Infy, for one year; Lieut the Hon H D Napier, Bengal S C, Central India Horse, for one year; and Capt H A Ravenshaw, Bengal S C, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave (p a) for six months.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Bengal Staff Corps—To be Majors—Capt and Bt Major A F Barrow, CMG, 18th August 1889; and Capt A R Porter, 21st Aug. 1889.

To be Captain—Lieut G H Loch, 21st Aug. 1889.

Lieut-Col W C Ramsden, General List, Infy, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th Sept 1889.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Mr H A Stewart to be Second Lieut vice Bremner, resigned.

Naini Tal Vol Rifle Corps—Mr J B Thomson to be Capt vice Woodburn promoted; and Mr T Vera Sullivan to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

3rd Punjab (N-W Railway) Vol Rifle Corps—Color-Sergt F Runciman to be Second Lieut from the 1st May 1889 to complete the establishment.

Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut D S Bremner resigns his commission.

Public Works Department.

Mr C E Ross, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, N W Railway.

Mr E Hodges, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, has been granted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India two years' special leave.

The following transfers are ordered, with effect from the 18th July, 1889 :—

Mr H Groves, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from State Railways to Burma Provincial Estabt; and Mr F H W Morse, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Burma Provincial Estabt to State Railways.

Mr A R Becher, Offg Depy Accountant-Genl, P W Dept, is appointed Examiner of P W Accounts, Bombay.

Mr G B Reynolds, Class II, Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Locomotive Dept, has been granted furlough for three months.

Mr W B Gray, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the 3rd class of Examiners, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F P Quinlan, or until further orders.

Mr G W MacGeorge, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted twelve months' furlough.

The following officers are transferred from the Punjab Estabt to Burma for Provincial Works :—Mr T B Morris, Ex Engr, 1st grade; and Mr A Grant, Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The sailing ship Sir Lancelot, 855 tons, Captain W F Collin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of duty paid salt.

The British s s Aspatria, 1,894 tons, Captain G Veale, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Middlesborough with a cargo of Railway plants. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

The B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed yesterday for Karrachee and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Sub-Conductor W Hobbis, wife and 5 children. For Muscat—Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee. For Kurrachee and Persian Gulf—26 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2103	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
" Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" Dunedin	1418	Wigzell	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Kangra	1460	Ingram	K	M. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	2	W.&A. Graham & Co
" Kashgar	1555	Gadd	4	P. & O. Co.
" S. Clyde	2151	White	6	W.&A. Graham & Co
" Imperatrix	2470	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
" Busheer	539	Forbes	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Rufford Hall	2486	Millard	13	E. Bates & Co.
" Pemba	989	Rothwell	13	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" H. Balckow	639	Doert	15	B. & P. S. N. Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Middlesbro', July 25

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Purulia (s)	Houstoun	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Malda, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" R. Rubatino, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—
Ship Sir Lancelot, Collin, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
23	Chyebassa s	Cave	London, July 18.
	Umlazi s	Pillar	Port Natal, Aug 2.
	Tibre s	Laffont	Colombo, Aug 17.
24	Maharani s	Edge	Rangoon, Aug 17.
	Warora s	Mitchell	Mauritius, July 31.
	Coconada s	Calder	Rangoon, Aug 16.
	Arara s	Mackinlay	Bombay, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

August 23.—Steamer Euphrates and Ship Coltic the Saxon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
26	Clan Drummond s	Liverpool.
	Lawada s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

24	Sirsa s	Negapatam.
	Kilmory, ship	Chittagong.
	Goorkha s	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 28.

From Glasgow.

Karamania s—5 packages hardware, Robert Brown.

Clan Sinclair s—25 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Armenia s—37 cases printing paper, A Essoofbhoy.

Clan Buchnan s—7 drums lubricating oil, M Goculdas.

From Liverpool.

Asia s—25 drums caustic soda, Hajee Dada Aba; 10 packages hardware, A M Hassanally.

Armenia s—100 kegs bicarbonate of soda, Bull Bevan and Co. Ld; 30 barrels spindle oil, K Heerjee.

From London.

Pekin s—16 cases provisions, Agra Bank Ld.

Shanon s—20 cases whisky, R Ramchandra and Co.

Kerbela s—25 packages hardware, A M Hassonally.

Kangra s—53 bales straw boards, Maneckjee Petit Mill; 30 drums cylender oil, 100 drums boiled varnish, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co; 50 drums raw linseed oil, H S Adam and Co; 10 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

Sutlej s—51 casks pale ale, Carsetjee and Eduljee.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—23 cases writing paper, M A M Surafally; 7 bales writing paper, N P Nathan and Sons.

From Hamburg.

Kangra s—10 packages glassware, Goolam H Cullian.

From Antwerp.

Yesso s—25 cases blue color, K Odhowjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 28.

For London.

Dunedin s—2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 13 cases bristles, Beier Katz; 4 bales woolen carpets, Hym and David; 30 bales tanned hides, Oosman Haji Hassam; 100 bales coir yarn and 220 cwts black pepper, D Dewchund; 100 bales cotton, M Hansji; 250 cwts clove stems, C Essa.

For Dunkirk.

Strath Clyde s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Beyts, Craig and Co.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—6,003 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 999 cwts groundnuts, and 1,062 cwts mowraseed, C C Jussawalla; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co; 1,474 cwts wheat, J Fachiri, 125 bales coir yarn, D Dewchand; 1,200 cwts copra, R Kaderbhoy; 2,600 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, and 3,001 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts wheat, J S Kersten.

For Leghorn.

R Rubattino s—4,140 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—85 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 225 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 100 bales twist, NamLee Wah; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 24 cases broken glass, J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 bales twist, A H Chinoy; 75 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co.

Sutlej s—63 chests opium, N J Abraham; 70½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 22 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 61 chests opium, C Ebram; 13 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 4 chests opium, T Luchminaraen; 58 chests opium, S Abraham; 18 chests opium, L Chattoo; 11 chests opium, S Dattoo; 180 bales twist and 5 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, C M Bheesania; 5½ chests opium, F N Postwalla; 6 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 5 chests opium, B M Kapadia.

For Shanghai.

Sutlej s—60 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 26½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 146 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 60 chests opium, E J Abraham; 47 chests opium, N J David; 26 chests opium, C Ebram; 7 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

For Kobe.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 28th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	28	2	10	...	57
Suez	28	2	20	...	38

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 28th Aug. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	17	...	1

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines. Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALL now talk about our Kioto Crockery, and wonder how we are able to sell half a Dinner Set of 30 pieces for 6 persons for only Rs. 16. Secure while you can.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A TRIAL is the best test.—Our ROSE PEKOE, Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. These Teas are highly appreciated by those who try them—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED COMPOUNDERS with Good Testimonials and a fair knowledge of English. Apply 22, Falkland Road, Dr. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED.

A MILL MANAGER, who is a thoroughly practical COTTON SPINNER and MANUFACTURER, will shortly be at liberty for a similar post.—Address, WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamarind Lane.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription.—Rs. 10 per year.

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 4 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2- ; Postage, 4 annas.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light, for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout, and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

And some sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

TO BE LET.

Furnished and well situated BUNGALOW on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. J. Arnott.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	„
MASTIFFS	£20	„
BOARHOUNDS	£20	„
BULL DOGS	£20	„
BULL TERRIERS	£10	„
FOX TERRIERS	£10	„
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	„
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	„
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	„

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
33, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, *London, beg to announce that, as numerous* Aperient *Waters are offered to the publicunder names of which the word* "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY *from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *of the* APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, *London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m., at Frere Road, Mody Bay, the whole of the contents on the 3rd floor of the Frere Hotel, comprising the very handsome household furniture for the drawing, dining, bed and dressing rooms, a square piano by Broadwood, glass crockery and plated ware hanging and table lamps, flower vases, oleographs and other pictures, carpets, &c., &c.

The property of Mr. J. WALSH, proprietor of the Frere Hotel.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 29, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chas. Mohola, Khudduck, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of Hajee Mitha Cassum, an insolvent—

A lot of sandalwood, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Javerchand Partabchand, by virtue of the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of December, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortzagors, Kadar Fakir Mahomed, and Mahomed Fakir Mahomed; the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Kanojee Khundajee, and partly by the temple of Shri Gunpati, on the west by the property of Limjee Manockjee Seth, on the north by the compound of Mombadevie, and on the south by the Shaik Memon Street, and which the said land contains by admeasurement 51 square yards or thereabouts, assessed formerly under Municipal No. 312 and now under Ward No. 194, and Street Nos. 381 and 383, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kadar Fakir Mahomed and Mahomed Fakir Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Executors of the late Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghasswalla, the following valuable properties on the days and in the lots following:—

At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1889.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station, and bearing No. 22.

At 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1889.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station, and bearing No. 24.

At 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at the Neutral Lines, Poona, and bearing No. 23.

At 5 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Native Infantry Lines, and bearing No. 8.

At 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 9th September 1889.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or two separate bungalows and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhamboorda village, containing by admeasurement eight acres and twenty-one goontas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of the Poona District, under survey No. 180, and which piece or parcel of land was registered in 1865 in the name of Sir Robert Phayre (then Lieutenant Colonel Phayre) and now registered in the name of the said Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghasswalla, and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Mahomedan Durgah; on or towards the west by General Marriot's bungalow; on or towards the north by the public road to Government House; and on or towards the south by the said Bhamdoorda village. To suit the convenience of intending purchasers, this lot may be put up in two lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the vendor's solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 29, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.

A FURTHER decline of ⅛ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 98, the weakening influence coming, no doubt, from dearer money; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108¾. Bar Silver is called 1-16d. per oz. higher both by Reuter and private telegrams, at 42 7-16; but we hear that the present advance in price is owing to the Mint buying, and the rate may be expected to recede as soon as present requirements in that quarter shall have been satisfied. Monday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. The Indian Council placed 1½ lakhs of its Bills and 3 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4½d. for the former and 1s. 4 9-32d. for the latter, these rates showing an advance of 1-16d. in each case on last Wednesday's sales, and in the case of the Bills of 1-32d. in the price of the extra allotments of the following day. French Rentes were unchanged in Paris, at 85¾; but in Exchange on London there was a further rise of one centime, at frcs. 25·26½.

Wheat continued dull yesterday at previous quotations, and in the Minciag Lane markets the only change was in 25 per cent. Liverpool quality of Linseed, which was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive *via* the Cape, Rapeseed remaining firm and Coffee dull at Monday's rates.

A contraction in business and a decline of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton at 6 9-16d. marked the state of the Liverpool market, which was quiet generally, though steady for Surats, at closing last evening, the Sales having reached but 6,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. These were unchanged in value; but in American Arrivals there was a further decline of 3-64d. for the nearest deliveries, of 1-32d. for September-November, and of 1-64d. for November-Devember, while in the most distant position they were unaltered. The Manchester market was quiet but steady, previous quotations being repeated both for Goods and Yarn.

The spot price of Cotton in New York remained at 11½ cents, and September Futures were one point lower, at 10·46 cents; but in August Futures there was a further decline of 7 points, at 10·56 cents.

The Mills having been out of the market to-day, there is nothing to chronicle in the way of local business in the staple beyond the purchase of a small lot of Bengals from stock, at Rs. 209; but a steady feeling has continued to prevail, and prices are quite unaltered. In contracts for Cotton of the new crop, we hear of a line of "Fully Good" Bengals for January delivery having been booked at Rs. 186 per candy. Quotations for the other two grades of this growth as well as for "Good" Broach are called rather easier, but they have not been tested by actual business of importance.

WHEAT.—The continued absence of demand for export and the dull outlook on the other side have at length caused dealers to lower their pretensions, notwithstanding the state of supplies, and a decline of Re. 1 has been established in prices, our quotations now being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-7-0	to Rs. 4-7-6	per cwt
Do. 85 „	... 4-6-0	„ 4-6-6	„
Club No. 1 Delhi	4-3-0	„ 4-3-6	„
Red Delhi	3-13-6		„
Hard Yellow	4-7-0	„ 4-8-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	4-4-0		„
Hard Red	3-15-0		„

SEEDS.—A moderate business only has been done in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* to-day in a quiet market and other descriptions are neglected; but prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	116	bales.
Wheat	4,155	cwt.
Linseed	536	„
Rapeseed	4,012	„
Ground Nuts	607	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, but the tone of the market has been steady at our last quotations, though unsupported by any fresh business of importance.

EXCHANGE opened firm in sympathy with the further advance in the price of Silver above referred to, and higher quotations from Calcutta, at yesterday's closing rates for Bank remittance, and at an advance of 1-32d. in three months' sight Credits, both ready and forward. Later on forward quotations for the latter hardened, and became 1s. 4 17-32d., September and April to June delivery only having probably been negociable at 1s. 4½d., but little has been doing to test the market either way. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4½d.	„
Francs do.	1·74.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The movement in this market to-day has been downward, 1-16 per cent. decline having been established in Fours both for cash and the approaching settlement, 99½ in the earlier part of the day, which became ⅛ before closing, when 99 3-16 was the rate; while for the September account, '99, buyers, has been the quotation. For 4½ per cent. Paper 103 is still named.

SHARES have been inanimate to-day, and the only changes we have to make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Maneckji Petit Mill shares and of Rs. 5 in Suadeshi, at Rs. 1,220 and Rs. 785 respectively.

[For latest Stock and Shares Prices see page 3.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, AUG. 28.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 28.

French mail steamer Yangtse from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67
4½ per cent. „	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
Bar Silver	42 7-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.—Pressure has fallen over the Gangetic plain and along the foot of the hills, but has risen in Sind, Rajputana, the central parts of the country, Lower Bengal, Burma, and the peninsula. Readings are lowest over Sind and the Punjab, but are relatively low over the North-West and Central Provinces and are highest at the south of the Bay. Winds are variable in North-Western India, but elsewhere normal. Monsoon directions prevail. The mean temperature exceeds normal, except in the Punjab, where it is two degrees in defect. Rain has been less general in Upper India, and there has been very little of it in Madras and the Deccan. Elsewhere the fall is general, but on the whole not heavy.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar 7 p. m., 30th Aug.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

A DINNER is to be held at the United Service Club, Simla, on Friday, at which the subject of horse-breeding operations will be specially discussed. General Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry, will preside.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOULDING—August 24, at Lahore, the wife of H R Goulding, of a son.

HENNESSY—August 22, at Muttrapore, the wife of George T Hennessy, of a son.

O'CONNOR—August 21, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Major O'Connor, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a son.

PINHEY—August 18, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of H T Pinhey, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

RISHWORTH—August 22, at Bangalore, the wife of Sub-Condr. J R Rishworth, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

TEVERSHAM—August 23, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain R K Teversham, D S O, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON—August 22, the wife of W K Williamson, Motihari, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARNES—August 23, at Bangalore, after a long and painfull illness, Mary Charlesworth, the beloved mother of Mrs Harriett Barnes, aged 61 years and 6 months.

MALLOCK—August 12, at Simla, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Colonel H A Mallock, aged 52 years.

ROGERS—August 10, at Saidpur, Phillip Powys Rogers, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, after a short illness.

RUSH—August 21, at Cawnpore, George Rush (late 8th Hussars), aged 31 years.

STOKES-ROBERTS—August 20, at Jhansi, the son of Lieutenant Stokes-Roberts, R E, aged 5¼ months.

WALTON—August 24, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of dysentery, E. M. Walton, Surgeon Dentist.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

THE Indian Budget for the year 1889-90, which was discussed in India and in our own columns in March last, is now, at the end of August and in the last throes of the Session, submitted to the House of Commons for unavailing comment and matter-of-course approval. The London newspapers, writing on the subject of Indian Finance under the depressing influences of the phantasmal debate the previous evening, take a pessimistic view of the subject, which would be alarming were we not in full possession of the facts, and able to form our own judgment. It is satisfactory to learn that the writers animadvert on the fact that following the bad tradition the discussion of the Indian Budget has been put off to the last moment, when only a handful of members can be found to make a House. The debate, as such, appears to have been marked by more vigour than is usual when dealing with a subject which is only brought up as a matter of form. Sir John Gorst was from the necessities of the case the champion of things as they are. He defended the action of the Government of India in raising the duty on salt. As we know the immediate result of the enhancement in question was a reduction in the quantity of salt consumed, and Sir David Barbour, warned by experience, has estimated the returns from this source at nearly a lakh less than the amount for last year. The Under-Secretary of State holds out hope that Government, by opening out new sources of supply, may be able to effect a reduction in the price of salt. Seeing that the duty stands in the proportion of fifteen hundred to one to the cost price of this necessary of life, the prospect of relief from a lowering of the first cost of the article does not seem to be very real. But any addition to the source of supply is in itself satisfactory, and it is not the less so because on every additional maund the Government can procure and sell the enhanced duty will be paid. In regard to the reduction of expenditure which is so much insisted upon, Sir John Gorst scouted the idea as ridiculous that expenditure can be reduced when the population has largely increased, and the demands upon the Government for improvement for every detail in the administration are incessant.

Judging from the tenor of the abstract of the Under-Secretary's speech which has been telegraphed to us, some measure of centralisation has been suggested with a view to increased economy in administration. So brilliant an idea deserved the scornful repudiation which it appears to have received. The policy of the British Government in India is to accord to the local Governments increased freedom of action within their respective spheres. It is understood that the proposals for reforming Provincial Councils submitted by Lord Dufferin's Government to the Secretary of State and now under consideration, contemplate a further measure of decentralisation, which will confer upon the local administrations a large measure of autonomy, while they still remain subject to the Supreme Government in all matters of imperial concern. A movement in the contrary direction, aiming at an aggravation of the over-centralisation under which India now labours, is a political impossibility. Whether such an idea had its origin amongst the Radical members, whose fussy interference in Indian matters Sir John Gorst rebuked, is not stated; but the notion wherever it arose, is impracticable. More to the point is Mr. Bradlaugh's criticism on the present condition of the Famine Insurance Fund, which has disappeared bodily from the accounts. But there is an explanation, if not a justification, for this portent, which, strangely enough, has never been urged either in the House of Commons or by the Government of India. The Famine Fund has been absorbed, but it has not been squandered. It has formed part of the vast amount which has been expended during the last few years upon strategic railways and defensive works deemed essential to the security of the frontier. Upwards of ten millions sterling have been expended on frontier railways out of current revenue, instead of being made an addition to the public debt. If at any time it be necessary to find money to fight famine, there is nothing to prevent the Government from raising the sum required by loan. The Frontier works are deemed indispensable; and that being so, the money for them could either be raised by loan or by utilising funds not needed for other current expenditure. Happily we are now delivered from any imminent danger of famine this year. The monsoon has retrieved itself, and the outturn of grain, cotton, and other crops will exceed the average. To this extent the Under-Secretary of State was fully justified in announcing that accounts from India indicate that this country is now prosperous. When he says that the gloomy forebodings in which so many people indulge are groundless, Sir John ventures to dispute with the prophets, who will doubtless consider that they are better judges of what the future has in store for India than he is. Mr. Bradlaugh animadverted on the reckless expenditure of five lakhs on the Viceregal Palace at Simla. What would the honourable member say to the munificence of an Indian Prince who extends ten times as much on a new palace, and thinks nothing of it? India is to be ruled, as the Marquis of Wellesley said, with a sceptre from a palace, and not with a yard-measure over a tradesman's counter. In India no one objects to the Viceroy being properly housed; the ground of complaint is that he is housed at too great a distance from the centres of life and movement, at the risk of losing touch with public opinion.

It appears that, according to precedent, the occupants of the front bench were absent from the House while the Indian Budget was under discussion. Sir Richard Temple apologized for the absent ministers, and vouched for their devotion to Indian interests. It is satisfactory to hear from a statesman who has himself viewed the exposed frontier, and in the time of emergency proceeded thither, "rode a thousand miles, and created civilisation and a railway," that in his opinion aggression can be successfully met. So far as forts and strategic lines of communication can make a frontier impregnable, no doubt India is now secure. But stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage. A good deal depends upon the men who occupy either. The same must be said of frontier works, which must be manned. Is Sir Richard Temple ready to lay his hand on his heart and declare that India has got the number of reservists which may be required if the aggression which he speaks of were really threatened? We must not close our eyes to the fact that in the event of a war on the frontier we shall have to fight an army fed by universal compulsory service, and that to meet it on equal terms the Indian reservists must count by hundreds of thousands, while as it is they count by thousands. We ask the gentlemen who are demanding a diminution of expenditure to ponder this side of the problem. The material works of defence are now fairly near completion, and the great strategic roads need but little; once the heavy drain for these necessary but quite preliminary purposes is diminished it will be necessary to take steps to provide for the means not only of holding them, but of rendering the position of an enemy sitting down in front of them something more than precarious. That a good deal is being done in this direction we are aware. The troops of the Native States are being rendered available for useful co-operation in the work of Imperial defence, and a system of reserves has been adopted, which will considerably increase the available strength in the hour of trial, if it should come. But it will not do to suppose that Sir Richard Temple's assurance absolves the country from the necessity of taking further measures. We should like to see the postal charges reduced, and we hope that Mr. J. M. Maclean will succeed in awakening the conscience of the Ministry to the obligation resting on them in this matter. Additionl railways we hope to see built in due course with or without Government guarantee. But neither cheap postage nor more railways can avail, if, now that we have great defensive works on the frontier, there be any doubt whatever as to where the men are to be found who are to hold them. We are by no means alarmists. So far as all present indications so the only possible aggressor has quite other things in view than a mad-cap rush at the Indian frontier. But seeing that tens of crores have been freely spent in strengthening the frontier, it would be penny wisdom to ignore the danger of leaving them undermanned if the day should ever come when they will have to be utilised for practical purposes. The cheapest form of military preparation is that which supplies an adequate force when the trumpets sound, while leaving men at their ordinary avocations in time of peace. It is strange certainly that in the whole give and take of the sham fight over the Indian Budget neither the "fussy Radicals" of the Opposition, nor the henchmen of the Government, nor the mouthpiece of the Secretary of State, ever made even a passing allusion to this vital question—this question of questions.

ALTHOUGH it was anticipated that the returns would show 1888-89 to have been a prosperous year in Bombay, the statement that the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was the highest on record comes as a surprise. The Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, prepared by the Commissioner of Customs, a huge volume of some five hundred and fifty pages, has just been issued, and its opening sentence conveys the information that the trade of the port of Bombay has increased by not less than 7·29 per cent. on the previous year, the value being Rs. 97,67,87,666. In the trade with foreign external ports, foreign Indian ports, and British ports in other presidencies the trade has increased, whilst with British ports within the Presidency there has been a decrease of twenty-five and a quarter lakhs. This, however, is easily accounted for. The connection of the Southern Maratha Railway with the Marmagao line has diverted a certain amount of traffic from the coasting vessels, and Goa as a result, shows a large increase in trade. The foreign trade also in Bombay has been unprecedentedly large, and the improvement is entirely in the exports, there being no corresponding increase in the imports, for while the former exceed those of last year by close upon five crores, the latter show an increase of a crore and thirty-nine lakhs only. Last year's imports were larger than the exports, but the position was abnormal, and trade is now said to be resuming its general state. The improvement in imports is distributed over a larger number of articles than heretofore, the principal classes in which the increase is shown being coal, piece-goods, machinery, mill-work, and oils. On the other hand, there is a decline in copper, silk, and sugar amounting to more than 146 lakhs. The augmentation of the exports includes all description of goods and treasure. Last year the improvement in exports was only ·15 per cent., whereas this year the increase is 13 per cent. The improvement in gold amounted to upwards of seventeen lakhs and of silver upwards of fifteen lakhs, the average rate of exchange being more than a half-penny lower than the previous year.

IN the value of the import trade with England but little change is shown. Merchandise has increased by 61 lakhs and treasure declined by seventeen lakhs, thus showing a net improvement of 44 lakhs, which, considering the extent of trade, is not an important fluctuation. The improvement is principally due to larger receipts of cotton piece-goods, which exceed those of last year by 121 lakhs. Under metals, however, is shown the largest decline, the amount being 94 lakhs, and had it not been that gold had increased by fourteen lakhs, the deficiency would have been greater. Most foreign countries have sent us more than usual. Austria shows an increase of eight lakhs; Belgium, ten; France, eight, notwithstanding a great decrease in her consignments of clocks and watches, but silks have increased and thus restored the balance. Germany, with which we do but a small trade, has increased by four and a half lakhs. Abyssinia and East Coast of Africa show a slight increase. In the United States trade there is a partial recovery on the loss last year of thirteen lakhs. Arabia, Japan, Java, Persia, Russia, the Straits Settlements, and Turkey in Asia each show greater or less increases. But from nine other countries the imports have been less. Italian imports have fallen by eighteen lakhs—a fact which is entirely due to the diminished receipts of silver, for merchandise has improved, due chiefly to greater quantities of silk goods, beads, and false pearls. Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Egypt, Madagascar, Ceylon, Australia, and China also show decreases—China by forty-four lakhs, representing a heterogeneous stock of silk, sugar, and fireworks, while tea has improved. Australia's loss is due chiefly to the stoppage of copper-cake and the decrease of precious metals.

THE export trade has increased by Rs. 4,83,80,733, and towards this increase the United Kingdom has taken merchandise to the value of a hundred and seventy-seven lakhs more than usual. Wheat has been sent home in larger quantities; seeds, wool, and treasure too; while cotton has declined. Austria took more than thirty-two lakhs in excess of last year; Belgium shows an improvement; France, a great advance in country produce; whilst in the German trade not much change is noticeable, but what alteration there is, is for the better. Russia and Sweden show great improvements, the East African ports, Madagascar, Natal, Arabia, Ceylon, China, Japan, Persia, the Straits Settlements, and Turkey in Asia are all enhanced. The trade with Ceylon is improving yearly. Japan progresses with rapid strides, and China's increase is described as great. Holland has decreased its demand for Indian goods. Italy has again fallen off; Turkey, Abyssinia, Zanzibar, Egypt, the United States, and Australia are all below the previous year's records; whilst the export trade with Norway and Portugal has almost disappeared.

THE *Englishman* says that the principal Chambers of Commerce in India, that of Bombay only excepted, have joined in the appeal to Government for a postponement of the operation of clause 2, section 10, of the new Merchandise Marks Act. This section, as our mercantile readers are doubtless aware, is that which renders compulsory the stamping of lengths on all piece-goods imported into India after 1st August; and it appears that in Calcutta merchants, failing to take precautions to comply with this section, find themselves in a very awkward position. A large quantity of goods has been imported without the necessary stamping, with the result, as the law stands, that Government are unable to sanction their importation. For once—thanks to the foresight of the Committee of our local Chamber—Bombay seems to occupy an exceptional position. Having ascertained from Government that no concession could possibly be made in respect of stamping, the Bombay Chamber telegraphed to Manchester in ample time to prevent the shipments of any goods not complying with the stipulation. Merchants here have accordingly had no trouble, and, naturally enough, the Bombay Chamber not only see no cause for joining in the appeal for the postponement of the operation of the Act, but have absolutely nothing whatever to complain of.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LANDSDOWNE will probably pay short visits to the local hospitals and centres connected with the Countess of Dufferin Fund operations on the way down to Calcutta in the autumn.

LOCAL branches of the North-Western Provinces Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund have been formed both at Cawnpore and Meerut within the last week. A Miss E. A. Boyce, who recently died, has bequeathed the sum of Rs. 500 to the Association.

MR. GRIESBACH shortly proceeds to Beloochistan to explore for coal. Mr. Oldham, also of the Geological Department, proceeds in the same direction, confining his attention, it is understood, to searching for oil-fields.

"THE Rajah of Sikkim is at Guntok," says a contemporary, "and is a grass widower, his wife having left him somewhat suddenly a fortnight ago for Chambi, where her two children and brother-in-law are. There is no great probability of the Rani returning."

CONSEQUENT on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Political Superintendent at Jhallawar, Mr. A. Martindale, who recently held charge of the Central India Agency during Mr. Henvey's absence on leave, will be appointed to officiate.

SURGEON T. MURRAY, lately in charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, has reached Simla, and is now attached to the Agricultural and Revenue Department as an assistant to Dr. Watt. He will probably remain there some 18 months, when Dr. Watt's work, "The Economic Products of India," it is hoped, will be completed.

COLONEL MURATA, the famous Japanese inventor of arms of precision, is daily expected in London. He was ordered to visit Europe on an official mission, and left Tokio for England *via* the United States early in June. Colonel Murata invented the rifle with which all the troops in the Japanese army are now armed, and also designed a repeating rifle at present being largely manufactured at the Tokio Arsenal. In the military section of the Paris Exhibition the Lebel and Murata rifles stand together.

THE Lahore horse dealer, Muhammad Aslam Khan, encouraged by his successes in India, is about to open an English connection shortly for the sale of country-bred ponies. He has been asked to send a select four, not exceeding 14 hands, as a trial order, and is warned that the success of the enterprise entirely rests on the class of animal sent. He has been requested to make a selection of really first-class animals, and the prospects of a good business in the future is thus opened to him and others. It is understood that he intends availing himself of the Karachi route for deporting his animals.

A GOOD many officers who were among the Sherpur Garrison, says the *Pioneer*, will remember Ahmad Ali Jan, a young Sardar with a certain veneer of civilisation and unfortunately with a leaning to some of its vices also. He was made an honorary aide-de-camp to Sir Frederick Roberts, but fled to Ayub Khan at Kandahar when Abdur Rahman appeared on the scene. He escaped to Herat after the battle of Kandahar and lived thereafter in Persia. He was among the Sardars who accompanied Ayub to India, and he was located at Kasauli. He died at that station on Thursday last.

THE prohibition of memorials to the Secretary of State having referenee to "prospective claims for pensions" has been a stumbling-block to many who have suffered in silence, understanding the rule to debar references to the grant of sterling pensions. This is not the case, the Lahore paper reminds its readers. Though an officer cannot claim before retirement to be furnished with the particulars of the amount of pension due him, it is quite open to him to ask that his pension, when due, shall be paid in sterling in preference to depreciated rupees.

ADVICES from Baluchistan state that it is under contemplation to reorganize the Police service there, and to place the whole question on a more satisfactory footing by the appointment of an Assistant District Superintendent of police in addition to the appointment of a like nature now held by Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt. If the recommendation of the Quetta authorities is accepted, these appointments will be made political ones.

IT seems likely that the Hungarian railways will reap a harvest from their bold experiment in the way of making a sweeping reduction of fares. A ticket which used to cost 50 florins cost now only eight, and this is given as a fair sample of the changes made. There is only one disadvantage. If the present multiplication by three of the number of passengers proves to be a permanent increase, the luxurious tourist will not find it so easy, as eretofore, for a trifling tip to get a carriage all to himself, and thus escape the dreariest bits in humber.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH THE SALT TAX REJECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Indian Budget was presented in the House of Commons this evening.

Aug. 28.

A debate on the Indian Budget took place in the House of Commons last night.

Sir John Gorst in a speech on the subject defended the action of the Government of India in the enhancement of the salt tax. Government, he said, by opening out new sources of supply, had been able to lower the prices. The rapid increase of population rendered it necessary that Government should undertake more work of various kinds.

Referring to proposed reduction of expenditure, Sir John said it was ridiculous to expect any decrease in the expenses of Civil Government, unless the growth of the population made increasing demands on the administration, which could not be disregarded. Certain reductions recommended by the Civil Service Commission had been adopted, but it was hopeless to contemplate a centralization of Government. The British policy had been to encourage independence in the provincial Governments. Al accounts from India indicated that the country was now in a prosperous condition. The gloomy forebodings they sometimes heard indulged in were groundless.

Mr. Bradlaugh spoke strongly on the condition of the Famine Insurance Fund, and characterised as reckless the erection of such buildings as had recently been erected at Simla. He urged the establishment of a system of strict financial control.

Sir Richard Temple, on behalf of absent Ministers, repudiated any neglect of Indian interests on their part, and further said he was convinced that India now possessed the power to deal with any aggression on the frontier which might be attempted.

An amendment to abolish the Salt Tax was submitted, but rejected.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, who next addressed the House, advocated reductions in the postal charges between the two countries and the further extension of railways throughout India.

Sir John Gorst, concluding the debate, informed the House that the capital of the railways had been increased. He further said that the exports from one presidency to another prevented famine. He eulogised the action of the several Governments in increasing irrigation works, and objected to what he termed "the fussy interference of certain Radical members."

THE PRESS ON THE DEBATE.

This morning's papers generally take a pessimist view of the subject, deprecating the lateness of the debate and the smallness of the House before which the Budget was discussed.

THE ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It is stated here this morning that Italy and England have joined in demanding that Turkey shall interfere with a view to the prevention of further outrages in Armenia.

EARTHQUAKE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.

A terrible earthquake has occurred at Khenzorik doing great damage to property.

One hundred persons have been buried alive beneath the fallen houses.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The labourers' strike is still spreading.

The dock directors firmly refuse compliance with the men's demands.

The men are equally unyielding, and have now been joined by a thousand coal-hauliers.

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE CLIMATE.

CAIRO, Aug. 27.

Of three hundred men of the Royal Irish Regiment now here, one hundred and sixty are in hospital suffering from enteric fever.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SALT TAX.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst submitted the Indian Budget, and said that the increase in the salt revenue was due to traders placing their stocks of salt in a bonded warehouse in anticipation of a reduction in the tax of that article. The increase in the tax on salt has effected no change in the consumption.

FRONTIER RAILWAYS AND THE DEFENCES.

A further outlay of Rx. 750,000 was necessary for frontier railways and of Rx. 2,500,000 for defences.

SIR JOHN GORST ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Sir John Gorst said there was no fear of a centralized India since the settled policy of the Indian Government encourages the financial, legislative, and administrative independence of the provinces.

The conversion of 4 per cent. Securities would effect a saving of £266,000 annually.

THE DUTY ON SILVER PLATE.

Mr. Bradlaugh advocated the abolition of duty on silver plate, and alleged that the Famine Fund had not been honestly disbursed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Lethbridge spoke in favour of a Royal Commission being appointed to inquire into the government of India.

Sir John Gorst, in reply, explained that the surplus Famine Fund had been spent on railways, irrigation, and in reduction of debt and in lessening the chance of a famine by assisting the transport of food. He hoped soon to be able to announce the abolition of outstill system in Bengal. The Government, he said, had agreed to provide land for the Umballa-Delhi Railway, and a line would be worked by the East Indian Railway which would receive one-half of the gross receipts, but no other subsidy. After the lapse of twenty-five years the Government would be entitled to purchase the line on twenty-five years' purchase based on the average revenue of the last five years.

ANNEXATION OF CASHMERE.

LORD CROSS'S REPLY.

Lord Cross, in reply to a question in the House of Lords, said that Government had no intention of annexing Cashmere, and hoped that the Maharajah would resume his power so soon as the situation in that quarter had been remedied.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

The directors of the different London Dock Companies held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided to refuse to grant the demands made by the labourers that they should be paid sixpence an hour and that their daily payment should not be less than two shillings. The directors also refused to abolish the system of contract labour.

A meeting of wharfingers was held yesterday, at which a resolution was passed in favour of the strikers.

The coal heavers and carmen of railway depots at King's Cross and St. Pancras have struck work.

The strike movement is generally extending.

Homeward bound vessels are now unloading at the wharves on the River Medway.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Mathews, in replying to a question, said that no organised intimidation existed, but that great pressure was being brought to bear on those who had not yet struck work. He hoped that a rational arrangement would soon be effected.

H. M. THE QUEEN.

The Queen arrived at Balmoral from North Wales yesterday.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

The s.s. Rosetta, for Colombo and Australia, at 1 p.m. to-day.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The ball given by T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught passed off most successfully and was a grand affair. There were about 500 guests, among whom were Lord and Lady Reay. The Council Hall was quite transformed and presented a gay appearance. The building and the hall were very prettily illuminated.

The guests commenced to arrive at ten o'clock and were received by Their Royal Highnesses. Shortly after ten H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay arrived and were met at the entrance by the Duke. Her Royal Highness opened the ball with Lord Reay in a quadrille, the Duke dancing with Lady Reay. There was a programme of twenty dances besides two superb valses.

THE INDIAN ROBIN HOOD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Aug. 28.

Tantia Bheel, in charge of the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, an Inspector from Khandwa, and a strong escort, passed through Mhow to-day *en route* for the Khandwa Jail, from whence Tantia escaped ten or twelve years ago. His destination is believed to be Nagpore, breaking journey for a short time at Khandwa. The prisoner looked somewhat out of condition, yet his demeanour is one of perfect unconcern.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices, Dr. Blaney in the chair. The following members were also present:—Col. Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Carrol, Fazulbhoy Visram, Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, and P. M. Banajee.

WATER RATE CHARGED ON PORT TRUST PROPERTIES.

The Committee resumed further consideration of memorandum dated 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner, submitting correspondence regarding water rate in respect of certain of the Port Trust properties.

Col. Merewether said that it was proposed to charge the Port Trustees the full water rate of twelve annas. He would mention one or two things that had been done for the Municipality. In 1880 the Municipality applied to the Port Trustees for some land near the north end of the dock for a public roadway. This was, as a temporary measure, allowed, and a nominal rent of one rupee per annum was charged. That could be got down as a gift of Rs. 13,000 from the Port Trustees to the Municipality. Then, again, as lately as May last, the Municipality had applied for two thousand yards of land, and that also had been allowed at a nominal rate. Then they always supplied the Municipality with sites for night-soil depots at low rates, whereas private owners would charge very high rates for such a purpose. In return for this the Municipality proposed to charge them the full Government rate, especially when it was considered that a good deal of the water thus supplied was allowed to be used freely by the public who visited the docks. The Bombay Port Trustees supplied the shipping at rates much lower than any other Port Trustees, the Calcutta body charging Rs. 2 per thousand gallons for ships at jetties, whereas the Bombay rate for ships in dock was twelve annas.

The Municipal Commissioner said that under the Act they were unable to supply water free. If the Port Trustees thought they should have a free water-supply, they should apply to the Corporation. He had proposed that the rate should be fixed at eight annas, but it had been absolutely refused by the Standing Committee and the twelve-anna rate was adopted. If the Standing Committee would go back to the eight-anna rate, he would be very much pleased. The Port Trustees could charge the shipping what they liked; there was no one who could stop them.

Major Selby said he was always strongly opposed to this *ma-bap* sort of arrangement. He would have them charge every one alike. It was not fair to charge a large and wealthy body a less rate than they would charge a private individual.

Colonel Merewether: Then we should charge the full amount for the lands we have given to the Municipality?

Major Selby: Most certainly so.

Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that no reduction should be made in the water rate.

Mr. Shroff considered that the water supplied to the troughs for the use of animals on Port Trust lands should be supplied free.

Major Selby said if that was done in the case of the Port Trustees it ought to be made in the case of every company that had troughs for cattle on its grounds. Owing to Mr. Conder's humanity, he said, each one of the goods sheds at Wari Bunder had six of these troughs, which were much used by the numerous cattle engaged in the enormous traffic there.

Mr. Carrol said that if the rate proposed was the uniform rate he would stick to it, and make no reduction; but as he saw there was a diversity of rates he would propose that the Port Trustees should be charged at the rate of ten annas, as they were very large consumers of water.

Mr. Banajee thought that it would be fair if the Port Trustees were charged at the rate of twelve annas for water consumed by them, except the water supplied to the troughs, which should be charged at the rate of eight annas.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram thought that if they charged the Port Trustees the full rate, they would be loosing sight of the benefits the Port Trustees had conferred on the Municipality.

Mr. Carrol proposed that the rate of water supplied to the Port Trustees should be fixed at ten annas per 1,000 gallons.

Mr. Shroff seconded the resolution, which, on being put to the meeting, was lost.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the rate should not be altered, and that the water should be continued to be supplied at the rate of twelve annas per 1,000 gallons.

The proposition was carried.

THE REPORT ON LEPROSY.

On the motion of a member, Government Resolution, General Department, dated 3rd instant, and report No. 3696, dated 19th June last by the Commissioner of Police, on the question of leprosy, was recorded.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

The following are the events which will take place behind the Marine Lines at half-past 4 p.m. to-day. Competitors for No. 2 will kindly bring umbrellas with them:—

1. Tent-pegging and Tilting at the Ring.
2. Saddle Cheroot and Umbrella Race.
3. Polo Ball Race.
4. Orange-pegging on posts.
5. Leading pony round post and riding back twice up and down.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Progress is always satisfactory, and the greater the difficulties to be surmounted, all the more is the satisfaction when success is attained. An amateur musical union has much to contend against, and in a place like Bombay the difficulties are in certain directions felt more than is the case in connection with choral societies in Europe. We have before remarked that, no matter how highly cultured vocalists and instrumentalists the members of a musical association may be individually, it takes a long time, by careful training and constant rehearsals, to get the parts evenly balanced, to make them sing well together, and to each other. Constant changes are the great bar to perfection in a musical union. Old members, changing their place of abode, are forced to sever their connection with the society; or, perhaps, as not seldom happens, a male member is smit with a fair one's sweet voice, while she in turn, becoming conscious of his admiring glances, considers how nicely his and her voices would blend together to the accompaniment of his violin and her piano, and what nice musical evenings they might have by themselves—their own two selves—if only ——. Well, soon their voices are missed from the rehearsals, and when the next concert comes round they are found amongst the audience with one punkah between them, and following the music off one copy of the score. Musical associations in India also suffer from the fact that there are always some going home to Europe. From all these causes amateur choral societies suffer, and when under such circumstances progress is to be noted in any small degree, it is satisfactory.

Without attempting to flatter in the least, it must be admitted Bombay Philharmonic Society is progressing. The concert they gave in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening proved it; and such being the case, the Society is to be congratulated on their success, considering that many old faces, many valuable voices which contributed so much to the rendering of "Elijah" in March last, were missing, while few new ones appeared in their places. But a lady and gentleman, who as soloists are a host in themselves, Mrs. A. C. Walker and Mr. Chisholm, are still in the front, and so long as they remain so, there need be no fear of the soprano and tenor solos at any rate, in any work the Bombay Society may attempt, being well rendered.

The work undertaken on Tuesday was Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's pastoral, "The May Queen," but before proceeding with that, a short miscellaneous programme was gone through. Mr. Mant opened the concert by playing on the organ a Largo of Handel's, which he followed later on with a serenade of Braga's, both pieces being executed in that finished style which everybody knows is his. Dr. Yeld's rich bass voice was admirably suited to the solo he chose, "Queen of the Earth," which he sang with almost faultless expression. Mr. E. Freyvogel rather surprised his audience by his masterly performance of a cavatina on the violin. He exhibited thorough control over his instrument and played with the most exquisite taste. The last item in the first part of the programme, however, was undoubtedly the feature of the evening, and that was the rendering, with instrumental accompaniment, of Gounod's "Ave Maria," by Mrs. Walker. When she appeared on the platform she was greeted with an amount of enthusiasm which was sufficient proof of the accomplished vocalist's popularity. Would that we had a few artistes possessing only half her musical culture in some of the professional companies which visit Bombay. It is needless to say how she sang her music. She threw her whole soul into it and quite enchanted her hearers, who insisted on bringing her back, and to her admirers' applause she gracefully responded, and, strange to say, her voice appeared even clearer and more melodious, if that were possible, and the solo to have improved with repetition. But to Mrs. Walker all the credit was not due. Her accompanists played beautifully. Mr. Mant was at the organ, Mr. Metaxas took the piano, Mr. Freyvogel joined in softly on the violin, and Sergeant McDermott, of the Gloster Regiment, created rather a sensation by his beautiful accompaniment on the flute, which blended delightfully with the singer's voice.

The same features characterised the rendering of the choruses of "The May Queen," as the performances of former works undertaken by the Society. These were the evenly balancing of the parts, for which Mr. R. B. Nixon is to be particularly congratulated, beautiful phrasing, and a strict attention to the conductor's baton. The opening chorus, "Wake with a smile, O month of May!" was as prettily rendered as any throughout the performance of the pastoral, and due effect was given to the quick changes from *forte* to *piano* and vice-versa. The recitative which followed gave Mrs. Squire her only chance of figuring as a soloist; but small as it was she bestowed upon it as much care as she would have done to a solo of more importance. The chorus "O melancholy plight" was softly and sweetly rendered, and created so much impression that it was rewarded with a hearty round of applause. Then into the chorus, "With a laugh as we go round," they entered with a right merry spirit, the *sforzando* passage, "We will frolic on the green," in particular, being most cleverly rendered. The finale, it will not be going too far to say, was brilliant, and brought an excellent performance to a most satisfactory termination. Mr. Chisholm, who was in the best of form, sang the Lover's part. The tenor solos in some instances are very trying. They are not difficult by any means, but are apt to strain the voice of any but a pure tenor able to take a high note. It may be simple to force an occasional high A; but to be continually tripping along the top line of the stave, and sometimes above it, for about three-quarters of an hour at a stretch, is no easy matter. Mr. Chisholm, however, got through his work without any noticeable effort. Added to a melodious tenor voice, exceeding taste and delicacy mark Mr. Chisholm's execution. These features were particularly remarked in the recitative and air "O meadow clad in early green!" and in the duet with the May Queen, "Can I not find?" Mr. M. F. Reid, who had the bass solos to sing, acquitted himself creditably, pleasing his audience especially with his air, "Tis jolly to hunt in the bright moonlight"; although it was rather amusing to hear Robin Hood or Mr. Reid sing out, referring to the lover, otherwise Mr. Chisholm, "What doth he here—this moonstruck boy that loiters near?" Mr. Chisholm himself was struck with the humour of the situation and joined in the laugh. The music of the Queen was given to Miss G. Starling. Her work was not heavy; but her singing sounded very pleasing to the ear. The question is what to say of Mrs. Walker's rendering of the May Queen's music. The most of the solos in the piece fell to her, and it would be difficult to particularise any one as being better than another. It was not her superb voice wherein lay all the charm, for she added a dramatic effect which more than once roused the audience to enthusiasm. The accompaniments were undertaken by Mr. Mant on the organ and Mr. Metaxas on the piano, the latter of whom played the pageant music preceding the supposed arrival of the Queen, with rare skill. One only felt that it was a pity this highly gifted pianist did not appear in the first part of the programme. The night was very warm, not a breath of air stirring to cause a current through the hall, so that from start to finish there was a continuous flutter of fans; but none were seen to leave the hall which, independent of the attention devoted to the music and the enthusiasm of the applause when occasion permitted, was of itself a proof that the Bombay Philharmonic Society had given another successful concert.

THE FUTURE OF SUNDAYS.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Sunday is not only a sacred day of the Christians, but a great public holiday essentially required for rest after six days' hard mental and physical labour. The Mohamedans used to close their offices on Fridays and Hindus on Amawasya and Poornima (every fortnight), apart from other numerous holidays of the Hindu Pantheon. The need for one rest-day after six days of arduous labour is a physical necessity. Considering the question either from a religious or physical point of view, keeping the offices open on Sunday is objectionable. It is easy to see which is sure to result if the homeward mails are despatched on Sundays. Even keeping religious considerations aside, the observing Sunday as a public holiday is a necessary element in the social interests of the State. Surely it is now no longer a question of recognising Sunday as a day of idleness and gloom. The future wants it as a resting day and a day of joy and a public holiday.

BRAHMANANDA SARASWATI.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

The second ties were played off to-day, and both the matches were well worth witnessing. No rain fell all day, and the ground was consequently very playable. Open "tent" was kept by the club, and it was so attractive that the ladies condescended to leave their high perches on dog-carts, drags, and coaches to sip tea in front of the tent and watch the games with comfort. The teams were very good, and some excellent play was witnessed. The first to try conclusions were the Artillery and the Poona Horse, two well-known teams, and I doubt if the Poona Horse had not had such bad luck, whether they would not have easily beaten the Kirkee men. Muir, their forward, seemed to have been a substitute for some one, for he could not play, and his companions had thus practically to play three against four. All through the game the pace was fast, and individually the men played, with one exception, well, the ball being kept continually rolling. Hanwell was a tower of strength to his side, and was well backed up by Grier and Cloete, Holland keeping the goal. Stewart was invaluable to his men, and it was perhaps because they had no one else to captain them that he decided to play after having left the polo-ground for the last two years. He was ably assisted by Forbes and Ducat, two capital hitters. The following are some particulars of the game:—

FIRST MATCH.—SECOND TIES.

Royal Artillery.	Poona Horse.
Captain Holland	Dr. Stewart.
Captain Hanwell	Captain Forbes.
Mr. Cloete	Mr. Ducat.
Mr. Grier	Mr. Muir.

Umpires.—Captain LeGallais and Captain Phayre.

First Round.—The game commenced at a great pace, both sides playing up well, the Gunners, if anything, having the best advantage, as they continually attacked the Poona Horse goal, and eventually, Hanwell securing the ball, managed to score a point. The ball was hit off from the centre, and Hanwell again got on the ball, but failed to gain any advantage as he missed the flags with a long shot. Stewart then made a good run for some distance, but he had no luck and failed to score, being only able to knock the ball into touch. Here it remained when the round closed. Score—Artillery, 1; Poona Horse, love.

Second Round.—Forbes made a good run shortly after play was resumed, taking the game into the Gunners' quarter. A lot of hard luck fell to either side, chiefly to the Poona Horse, as the ball jumped a great deal, and was consequently oftener missed at critical moments. Stewart, however, managed to retain a hold of the ball for a while, and had a fairly long run with it, and just failed to score. Neither side gained any more points, and when the bell rang the score stood as before. Artillery, 1; Poona Horse, 0.

Third Round.—Play started from behind the Poona touch, and Hanwell cleverly managed to secure the ball as it was hit out, and scored an easy goal. Stewart and Ducat then played up, when another start was made and carried the game into the Gunners' ground. Here Hanwell claimed across from one of the Poona Horse forwards, which was given. As a penalty, the ball had to be hit from their touch. This was safely done, and Forbes, Ducat, and Stewart by a series of runs took the ball down to the Gunners' goal, and here Ducat knocked it through. During the rest of this round Stewart and Ducat twice failed to score; the ball jumped so much that they missed or hit wide. Score:—Artillery, 2; Poona Horse, 1.

Fourth Round.—This last ten minutes was a lively time for either side. Muir had a chance, which he tried to avail of, but just missed the sticks. The Gunners then took the ball into their opponents' ground, and Stewart promptly brought it back. A hot scrimmage took place then in front of the Gunners' flags, and in the melee Hanwell was hit on the head, accidentally of course, and he galloped to the tent, his face streaming with blood. The wound, however, was not as dangerous as it looked, and getting it bound up again he raced back to renew the contest with more than usual vigour. There was very little time left, and desperate efforts were, therefore, made by the Cavalry men to equalise matters with another point in their favour, but the Gunners were equally good, and the round closed after some fast play without a change in the score, and in a victory by one goal for the Royal Artillery, who had two to a single of the other's.

SECOND MATCH.—SECOND TIES.

This was also a well-contested game, both teams being admirably matched and equally well mounted. Brownrigg and his forward played all they knew, but their opponents were ever on the alert, and the game was throughout most interesting, resulting in a win for the Ahmednagar team by one goal, the only point made during the match. The following are some particulars of the match:—

Ahmednagar Military.	Poona Gymkhana.
Mr. Randolph	Captain Brownrigg
Captain Leckie	Dr. Burness
Mr. Whyte	Captain Capel-Cure
Dr. Carson	Mr. Tidswell

Umpires.—Captain Holland and Captain Beddie.

First Round.—A lively game was started after the ball was hit off from the centre, but it was only for a few seconds, as some one hit upon a stray ball on the ground which had been left after practising and the teams were beautifully divided, some after the right and others after the wrong ball, till the umpires discovered the cause and set matters straight, and had a fresh start made. After sticks were crossed the Nagar forward secured the ball, but it was promptly taken from him by Brownrigg. The Nagar forward, however, again got the ball, and kept the game during the rest of this portion in the Poona quarter. Neither side scored when the round closed.

Second Round.—Poona commenced on the aggressive, and started with keeping the game in the Nagar country. A scrimmage took place in front of the goal, but Poona gained no point. During the remainder of this round the game fluctuated between either goal, and when the bell rang no goal had been made.

Third Round.—The contest was resumed with renewed vigour, both teams playing very fast, Burness, Tidswell, and Brownrigg, and Carson, Leckie, and Randolph being especially conspicuous for their sides. Still neither side could get any advantage till near the close of the round, when the Nagar forward, stopping the ball after it was hit out of Poona touch, Leckie was able to send it between the flags. Poona waged fierce war against their opponents' goal after this, but every attack was cleverly resisted till the round closed. Score: Ahmednagar, 1; Poona, 0.

Fourth Round.—The losing side renewed their attacks on the Nagar stronghold, but still without avail. At last Brownrigg got the ball, and almost scored with a long shot, but the ball was averted by Leckie, who was just in time. As time went on, the pace became fast and furious, Poona chiefly acting on the offensive, trying their level best to equalise the score. Their opponents, however, were too strong, and the last round ended without any change in the score, which gave the victory to the Nagar lot by their solitary goal.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

POONA, Aug. 28.

Bombay played the Visitors this evening, but lost a well contested match by three goals of the Visitors to their two. Tufnell, Graham, Barton and Burder all played well. LeGallais, Beresford, Macdougall, and Doyne, however, were a trifle too strong for them.

The second match was between the 5th Lancers and the 3rd Cavalry, resulting in a win for the former by four goals to two. The 5th Lancers again were much superior, and had it not been for Phayre and Edwardes, the Cavalry would have secured no goals whatever.

DINNER TO THE PARSEE CRICKETERS.

A dinner was given by the Ripon Club on Tuesday evening to the team of Parsee cricketers who played recently against the Bombay Gymkhana. Covers were laid for about a hundred, and the Hon. P. M. Mehta occupied the chair. The chairman heartily congratulated the cricketers on their pluck and coolness, which had converted a defeat into a victory, and he referred to a letter written by a leading member of the Gymkhana, in which he had spoken very eulogistically of the Parsee cricketers. Their captain, Mr. Pavri, in the course of a suitable reply, thanked the club for the honour done to them, and hoped that they would continue to deserve the approbation of their community.

THE PORBANDAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, Aug. 24.

Last night a week of "fun and frolic" came to a close with theatricals and a dance at the Residency. Both these functions have been looked forward to with eagerness, and were a greater success than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The piece performed was Taylor's comedietta, "To oblige Benson." The play is too well known to need any detailed description, but a slight sketch is necessary to make those who have not seen it appreciate the fun. Mrs. Benson, the pretty young wife of an aged barrister, who is wrapped up in his briefs and parchment, gets involved in rather a serious flirtation with Mr. Meredith, a gay young bachelor, and to put a stop to what may result in serious consequences, her friend, Mrs. Southdown, older and steadier, determines to give her a practical illustration of how angry an injured husband may be. Mrs. Southdown has discovered the intrigue by Meredith slipping a letter, intended for Mrs. Benson, into her gloves at a pic-nic by mistake, and without taking her husband fully into her confidence induces him to play the role of the injured husband, "To oblige Benson." Benson, ignorant of the plot, thinks Southdown in earnest, and poses as mediator between husband and wife. He does, the peace-maker not wisely but too well, and in his anxiety to convince Southdown that his wife has only been a *leetle* indiscreet, really succeeds in making him believe that she has been indiscreet, and Southdown, thinking he has been duped by the wife of his bosom, from feigning rage becomes really frantic. He smashes the furniture and vases, and makes general hay in Mrs. Benson's drawing-room, where the scene takes place. Mrs. Benson, who is a terrified spectator of Benson's rage, is in a perfect agony of fear lest her husband should find out what she has been doing. Mrs. Southdown has, however, raised a Frankenstein, which she cannot suppress, and her distress when she discovers her "dear old silly's" mistake, Southdown's frenzy, Benson's blundering efforts at peace-making, and Mrs. Benson as the charming but not very wise "old man's darling," were rendered with as near an approach to perfection as amateurs can hope to go. Meredith had the difficult task of opening the play with a soliloquy, and did it well. He might perhaps have made himself a little more audible to the back seats. The following are the names of the *dramatis personæ*:—

Mr. Southdown	Mr. Lely.
Mr. Benson	Major Ferris.
Mr. Meredith	Dr. Quicke.
Mrs. Southdown	Mrs. Ferris.
Mrs. Benson	Miss Beaumont.

The performance took place in the drawing-room of the Residency, which lends itself specially to anything of this kind. The stage was very prettily got up, and the station acknowledges its debt of gratitude to Mr. Lely for the great trouble he has taken to bring people together, and rescue them from the usual monotony of the ordinary up-country station. Among the guests were H. H. the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra and H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi. Dancing was kept up with spirit till the small hours, when all the guests departed exceedingly well pleased with the evening's entertainment. It was perhaps the coolest night for dancing we have had since the beginning of the festivities, and the stygian darkness of the night showed off the Chinese lanterns hung round the verandahs to perfection. The music, of course, was played by the band of the 24th Bo. I., and the selection of dance music was very good. The "dreamy" waltzes were lovely, but I am old-fashioned enough to think that more of the stately square dances and less of the "dreamy" teetotum would be an improvement.

Of the "forthcoming events," which I predicted in my last, all have come off except the cricket match. The loss of our best bowler, who has been transferred, cast the first damper on cricket. Other lesser evils too came in the way, and the "Rajkot Match," which was to have electrified the cricketing world and upset all preconceived notions of high scoring, has been put off *sine die*. This is to be regretted, as the weather has been most favourable, and several ardent cricketers, among whom is "your own" and one other renowned cricketer, have been burning to distinguish themselves. Such is life. We have, however, made up in tennis and badminton, in which the ladies have joined. The badminton tournament was played at the Residency courts, and though the entries in this once popular game were not many, some good play was seen, and considerable interest excited by the hard fight for victory. The following is the order in which the games were played:—

BADMINTON 1ST TIES.

Mrs. Morse .... Miss Newport..... Major Ferris	Scratch beat	Mrs. Humfrey. Mrs. Pearson. Major Morse.
Mrs. Ferris .... Miss Ada Hawes... Mr. O'Shea.........	+ 3, a bye.	

2ND TIES.

Mrs. Morse .... Miss Newport...... Major Ferris	Scratch. beat	Mr. Ferris. Miss A. Hawes. Mr. O'Shea.

None of the games were easily won; there were some good rallies, and every point was well contested, but badminton has had its day. In most places now, I imagine, the game is never heard of.

The tennis tournament excited much more real interest, and all who were not playing were looking on.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE.

1ST TIES.

Miss Ada Hawes ... Mr. Mackay	—30 beat	Mrs. Macnaghten. Major Hunter.
Miss Goldney......... Mr. O'Shea	+½·15 beat	Miss Booth. Major Morse.
Miss Newport ...... Major Humfrey......	Scratch. beat	Mrs. Sandford. Major Ferris.
Miss Beaumont...... Mr. Henderson	+ ½·15	a bye.

2ND TIES.

Miss Ada Hawes... Mr Mackay.........	—30 beat	Miss Beaumont... Mr Henderson...	+ ½ 1½
Miss Newport ...... Major Humfrey....	Scrat. beat	Miss Goldney...... Mr O'Shea.........	+ 5⁵ 1
Miss Ada Hawes .. Mr Mackay	—30 beat	Miss Newport...... Major Humfrey...	Scrat.

The games were played out alternately at the Rajkumar College Courts, the Mess, 24th Bombay Infantry, and the Residency. The very keenest interest was excited and some excellent play seen. These contests seem to bring out conspicuously the British determination not to be beaten till the last hope is gone. Every game was well contested, and many an uphill fight pluckily fought.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE.

Mr. Henderson.... Mr. Mackay	—15 beat	Major Morse .... Mr. O'Shea	Scratch.
Mr. Macnaghten .. Major Hunter	v.	Major Humfrey .. Major Ferris	With-drawn
Mr. Henderson.... Mr. Mackay	—15 beat	Mr. Macnaghten .. Major Hunter	Scratch.

Last night H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra gave an evening party. There were to have been fireworks, and I believe elaborate preparations had been made, but the clerk of the weather was not propitious, and rain fell steadily the whole evening. To-morrow most of the visitors depart, and once more we resume the even tenor of our ways.

THE SELECTION OF EXAMINERS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Graduates' Association to Dr. MacDonald, Acting Registrar of the Bombay University:—

Sir,—Our Committee have resolved to seek a reform of the way in which University examiners are appointed at present. They consider that the present method is unsatisfactory and unsystematic, and there is no sufficient public check on the Syndicate to secure an unprejudiced selection of examiners. They also consider that there is reason to believe that in the present state of things there is considerable room and temptation for private solicitation. Our Committee have, therefore, resolved to address the University on the subject, and we are desired to request you to place this letter before the Syndicate and favour our Committee with a list of the applications for examinerships submitted to the Syndicate during the last five years. Our Committee will also be thankful to be supplied with any rules which may be in existence for the selection of examiners.

The letter is signed by Messrs. Rustam K. R Cama and Hari Sittaram Dikshit, Hon. Secretaries of the Association.

Sir Edward Buck's trip to Berar was postponed owing to the principal officers of the province being on leave.

CASUAL LETTERS FROM ARAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARAMPUR, Aug. 24.

Arampur is on the very verge of a week: will probably be in the thick of it before this letter is in print. It is a foolhardy tempting of Providence, but I am not much to blame. The melancholy ruins who drag themselves weary and ghost-like to their accustomed haunts at the end of one of these Saturnalia sufficiently attest the after-pains of pleasure. But I am anticpating.

I was strolling into the mess the morning that first letter reached the station to take my early cup of tea, and you may imagine that I was a prey to mingled emotions. Just as I was entering I became aware of an animated discussion being carried on inside. The Colonel's wrathy tones fell upon my ear, and I thought it prudent to defer my entrance for a moment. "Such rubbish—just what you might have expected, Judge, when you would have it that we ought to have "our own correspondent" from Arampur. Did you ever read anything like it in your life? *Did* you now? And where, in heaven's name, is the *news*? Just a rubbishy farrago of what you said and how *I* looked, d—n it. Sir, I believe the thing's libellous, and I'm certain it's ——, —— impertinent." When I heard as much as that my mind was made up. I knew there would be trouble over these innocent pictures of men and manners in Arampur. I said so from the first, I had declined the honour intended for me until refusal was no longer possible, and this was my return! But having put my hand to the plough I am not the kind of man to turn back; no, let the Judge be the scapegoat! a regular Arampur Frankenstein—for better or for worse, I was launched on my career. With that strange perversity of human nature, now that everyone seemed to be as anixous that I should desist from further efforts as they had been that I should undertake them, I began to feel an obstinate and lively interest in the glorious work before me. So, hardening my heart and assuming a cheerful air, I made my bow to the Colonel and called for a cup of tea. There was the Judge fidgetting about with the fatal paper in his hand and nervously fingering his gold-rimmed pince-nez. The Colonel, behind clouds of smoke, sat with thunder on his brow. Potts with the easy, satisfied look of a man who has regulated the meat-supply, for that day at least, on sound economical principles, gave me a cheerful, and encouraging nod, while dear old Dare lay at length in a long chair, his handsome face wearing an expression of imperturbable good humour.

An awful chilling silence greeted my entrance. Speech seemed to have deserted the Colonel, and the Judge could do nothing but clear his throat with the evident intention sooner or later of saying something This would not do: it was necessary to take the initiative. So I said, "Well, Colonel, what do you think of the letter from Arampur?" I said this airily and with confidence. Unfortunately I knew too well what he thought; but there had to be a fair stand-up fight. "Think, sir," taking his miserable pipe from his lips with painful deliberation; "well, I think, Brown, you haven't made a greater ass of yourself than I expected." Now, it's just that habit of the Colonel that is so trying. He has such an ambiguous method of paying compliments. But I would not be ruffled. "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise, indeed," I rejoined sunnily, "and I quite agree with you, sir. It was, I think, a good letter, a very good letter indeed, considering the materials." "Oh! you do, do you, Brown? Well, I suppose you have exhausted your talents now and won't try another?" "Won't try another! Why, Colonel, didn't you see I had pledged myself to let the world know what you had to say about the first! I assure you, Colonel, I am going to make Arampur famous—you and the Judge and Potts and all of us will become, I trust, household words. The sayings and doings of this station are going to excite a singular interest throughout the Presidency; it is a calm and beautiful prospect." The Colonel glared helplessly—lit another pipe—growled—swore a little in a soft undertone, and collapsed. The Judge at last found voice enough to say that on the whole he was not dissatisfied: he would have liked a little more news, but could not justly complain of a want of personality.

The conversation then took another turn. "Look here," said the Judge, reading from the paper, "week at Belgaum, week at Raikote, week at Poona, week at Deesa—why, in the name of all that's wonderful, haven't we arranged a week at Arampur? Every one took up the subject heatedly. Potts declared that Arampur did not want a week, and couldn't have one if it did. Arampur is, as you are aware, a small isolated station, far from the busy haunts of men, characterized mainly at this time of year by malaria and misanthropy." "No sane person," said Potts emphatically, "would think of coming to Arampur, and a Week without visitors was in his opinion as poor an affair as Hamlet without the ghost. On the other hand, the more ardent and youthful members of the community took kindly to the proposal. Something was urgently needed to shake us up: to break the monotony of existence: we could have tennis tournaments, dances, dinners, and a cricket match—in short, after a protracted debate, the Colonel invited us all to tiffin to arrange preliminaries. Everyone came. Public offices were closed at 2 p.m., and we sat down to an excellent lunch. Mr. Syntax, of the Educational Department, whose literary attainments were deemed to qualify him in an especial degree for the arduous duty, rose at the conclusion of the meal and put several proposals before the company.

In the natural enthusiasm engendered by a generous indulgence in sparkling wines, everything was carried without much difficulty. In fact, Dare was in such a hurry to get off to whist that he carried me and some others away in the midst of the meeting. The real difficulty lay in the election of an honorary secretary. Every one in turn gratefully but firmly refused the proffered honour, and poor Syntax was in despair, though he did not think it necessary to volunteer himself. This objection, which was nearly proving fatal to the Arampur week of 1889, was at length happily overcome. Major Marmalade was unanimously elected in his absence to the doubtful honour of honorary secretary to the Arampur Gymkhana. An intimation of his new dignity and responsibilities was early conveyed to him, and plunged him at once into the most abysmal depths of despair. But he is a good soul, is Marmalade, and possessed of considerable leisure and energy. The Colonel perhaps has not quite so high an appreciation of the Marmalades as the rest of us. The fact is, Mrs. Marmalade, a kindly, unpretending lady, delights in the simple duties of her home. She is never weary of her garden, and expends the superabundance of her affection on domestic pets. She would make a pet of anything: a squirrel, a dormouse, a white rabbit, or even a goose. Now the Colonel's tastes lie rather in the direction of great and savage dogs. He regards with contempt a person whose chief joys lie in the planting of peas or the petting of geese. I have heard him muttering, *apropos* of nothing, that he'll be —— if he can understand women's ways and that he can't get over that d—d gander.

For the life of me, *I* can't understand this. Do we not at all times make pets of geese—or worse? Dear madam, who perchance in Simla or Poona deign to cast your eyes carelessly over these annals of an uncivilized society and, maybe, smile a little contemptuously at good Mrs. Marmalade, have you not before now made a very warm pet of young Ponsonby Jones, that handsome young man of the Central India Horse (what a beautiful uniform it is to be sure), pampered him with kindness and Peliti confections, only to find, when the gay butterfly flitted away from your enchantments and took up with that horrid thing, Mrs. Thompson, that he was a stupid, unappreciative, brainless goose?

And you, Mr. Commissioner Hoar Frost—what is your opinion now of that golden-haired young divinity with laughing eyes, at whose feet you bowed your grizzled head, on whom you lavished all the strength of an old man's idolatry—and discovered, too late, that she meant to marry young Dobs of the Scarlet Cuirassiers, with no position, not much money, and little to bless himself with except youth, a handsome face, and a handsome uniform? Don't you in your heart of hearts think that that pet of yours, Lucy Danvers that was, but now Mrs. Dobs, was an unqualified little goose? Yes, yes, my kind friends, be sure that Mrs. Marmalade is not singular in petting her geese. And really, as an impartial outsider, I prefer an innocuous goose to a hostile bull-dog.

But this discursiveness will be the ruin of me as a correspondent. The fact is that Marmalade naturally suggested Mrs. Marmalade, and after all, in a small station, the ladies are quite as well deserving of kindly notice as the men. Well, no sooner had all these preliminaries been settled than Colonel Budli—(a gentleman in civil employ and engaged upon some mysterious work which nobody who has not enjoyed the privilege of doing it and drawing the handsome salary attached to it can hope to understand—it bears indeed a general resemblance to Penelope's web, but beyond that the profane are ignorant)—Colonel Budli came in and said: "Well, the Arampur week is fixed, gentlemen; there will be no outward apparent difference between it and any other week—just the same people and the same amusements a little emphasized. On Monday morning we shall all get up and say—Hallo, this is the week; we shall rush about in a spirit of assumed gaiety; repeat our old, old jokes; dine with each other every night—get up earlier and go to bed later than we are accustomed to, and end by calling in our energetic young friend Lancet to put us to rights again." Budli is a bit of a cynic and had been a firm supporter of Potts in opposition; but he certainly put the matter fairly enough, though the allusion to consequences jarred on us and was uncalled-for.

By the way, Lancet is our Civil Surgeon—a young man, indefatigable, zealous, accomplished, and in his element combating sickness. He generally is in his element in Arampur. We all have the greatest confidence in Lancet, but he has a depressing way sometimes of taking the most desponding view of the case. He pervades Arampur in all sorts of vehicles, and his pocket bristles with stethoscopes and saws. The other day poor Potts sent for him: it was after a mess dinner, and Potts was suffering acutely. Lancet was on the spot almost immediately, eager, grave, and determined—a regular *chevaux de frise* of lethal instruments. I noticed poor Potts' ruddy visage take on a greyish purple tint as he saw the alarming preparations Lancet had made to drag him back to health. "Well, Potts, what is it? What do you complain of?" "Oh, doctor, an awful pain below the belt; can't account for it anyhow." [I felt that I could, as I had sat next to Potts at mess the night before.] "I am not accustomed to these seizures," and Potts groaned. Then the doctor made him put out his tongue—an alarming sight—got the stethoscope to work on him, probed him in the ribs, hit him on the liver, looked at his eyes through an ophthalmoscope, took his temperature, and finally was for using the stomach pump. But here Potts, breaking into a cold perspiration, drew the line. "Well," said the doctor regretfully, putting up the last named useful but unpoetic instrument, "you don't appear to have pericarditis or meningitis, or consumption, or congestion of the lungs, or hepatitis, or cholera, or typhoid fever, or prickly heat; I cannot find any symptons of these diseases, and I don't think you have any of them, though you may, of course, be sickening for them all." (This with reflective pathos.) "Man alive," gurgled Potts, now quite green, "I haven't anything of the kind; I never had such awful maladies in my life. I only want some Epsom Salts, honour bright." "Then, why in the name of goodness, didn't you say so," rejoined Lancet petulantly. "You didn't want me, I suppose, to put them down your throat." As the doctor was leaving I said to him: "Why is it, doctor, that you always indulge in such gloomy forebodings; your diagnosis is something frightful." "Well, you see, Brown, if the patient does not die he is eternally grateful to me for having cured him of the most dangerous diseases; and if he does die, why then, of course, I can say to him with a clear conscience I told you so." And he was off full-speed to another sick bed.

The Judge's evening-party the other night was a great success. Every one was invited, down to natives drawing Rs. 50 per month. The affability with which the Judge and Mrs. Judge received their visitors has been the theme of conversation in the bazaar ever since. Mrs. Judge goes round once a week or so in a cow-cart calling on the native ladies, and their husbands roll up in State carriages and pairs to call on the Judge. They do not bring their ladies to the Judge's evening parties; they are sufficiently amused in looking at ours. Dare would not come unless the Judge promised him a whist table, at which he and the Colonel and Major Sabre and young Callow sat all the evening, drinking pegs and decrying the company, which really was, on my honour, very select. True, there were one or two gentlemen who had been convicted in earlier days of offences against the law; but, as the Judge said, with that winning smile of his, let by-gones be by-gones. Later on in the evening the European ladies and gentlemen took to dancing, while our Aryan brethren adorned the doorways and walls, taking in the scene with keen appreciation. "The tamasha was complete and in order," observed Azam Balkrishna to Azam Dalpatram as they searched for their slippers outside. "Quite complete. The host should always provide the guests with a nautch." And young Slender was at that moment whirling the beautiful Miss Lightfoot round in the mazy waltz. The editor of the local paper was so pleased with his reception that he went straightway home and excised a powerful leader, on the point of being set up, in which the Judge was roughly dealt with, and substituted another lauding the administration of justice in Arampur and declaring that the Judge was singularly fitted to adorn his position both on the bench and in society. The Judge came in to me with this a few days later: he was quite fluttered with pleasure and declared that he always did believe old Haraklal (the editor) to be a man of great tact and discernment. To be sure it was not more than a fortnight ago that he described the same gentlemen to me as a perverse, ignorant, and obstinate obstructionist. But, then, men cannot always be consistent—a very little consistency goes a long way in officials and politicians.

THE MEDICAL DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta cannot expect fair play at the hands of your daily contemporary just now—not at least until the natural irritation, caused by recent events, has had time to subside. He calls Mr. Mehta's speech at the meeting of the Senate on Saturday long, and has disposed of it in a line in the report of the debate. He calls it rhetorical, just as Professor Forrest did at the Senate meeting, without adding that Mr. Forrest confessed that he was very nearly convinced by it. As the discussion of the subject is sure to be soon revived, I think it important to show what Mr. Mehta's views were on the M.B. degree question. He pointed out to the Senate the fact that, stripped of the irrelevant verbiage and personalities which had been freely introduced in the debate, Dr. Khory's proposition substantially asked that the "first medical degree" of the University should be designated M.B. and not L. M. & S., and pointed out that Dr. W. Gray himself had been shown from a minute written by him on a former occasion, to say that to call the "degree" by the designation of L. M. & S. was illogical and ill-sounding. He also pointed out that calling the degree M.B. was in harmony with the nomenclature adopted in designating the degrees in Arts, Law, and Science; and that in order to get a more logical and appropriate designation the medical profession here had come forward voluntarily to acquiesce in a change which would surely strengthen medical education in this presidency by insisting upon the candidate's having previously passed the P. E. instead of the matriculation, as at present. It was absurd then to say that the motion was calculated to "cheapen the degree," or to lower the standard of medical education. I quite agree with Mr. Mehta when he says that all those who wish that candidates should go up for the first medical degree, with a better preparatory general education, ought not to fling away so good an opportunity to effect that object on sentimental or, as some people uncharitably say, on selfish grounds. It was rightly pointed out by him that Dr. Gray had virtually caved in when he altered his amendment to the effect that the degree of M.B. should be granted if the candidate had passed the first examination in Arts or Science, as the first examination in Science requires only mathametics, physics, and certain scientific subjects. Mr. Mehta has clearly proved that this was tantamount to an admission that the preparatory literary education on which Dr. Gray and other speakers had laid so much stress need not go further than the P. E. I think many of your intelligent readers will be now in a position to know and judge if Mr. Mehta was not justified in saying that it would be unfortunate if Dr. Khory's motion was thrown out, and things allowed to remain as they are now.—Yours, &c.,

A. P. CAMA.

Gowalia Tank Road, August 26.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is almost settled that when General Adams' Quartermaster-General, Bombay Presidency, goes on furlough shortly, Colonel Jopp, Deputy Quartermaster-General, acts for him; and Colonel Hogg, commanding the Poona Horse, whose period of command would expire early next year, officiates for Colonel Jopp.

THE following appointments have been made:—2nd Punjab Cavalry:—Major Bishop to be Second-in-Command sub *pro tem*, Captains Stuart and Batten moving up in grade in succession. Captain Grover to be Squadron Commander, sub *pro tem*, and Lieutenant Locke to be permanent Squadron Officer.

CAPTAIN FRAISER, Royal Sussex Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion, and Lieutenants Bell, Worcestershire Regiment, and Burnett, Suffolk Regiment, to the 1st Battalion.

THE following officers come out shortly to join the Staff Corps:—

Lieutenants Petree, 18th Hussars, Geoghegan, Royal Irish Regiment; and Second-Lieutenants Quinn, Berkshire, Bell, South Lancashire, Stapylton, York and Lancaster, and Brooke, Essex Regiment.

LT-COL. H. D. DUNLOP, half-pay, R.A., succeeds Lt-Col. S. C. Pratt as a Professor of Military History at the Royal Military Academy.

MAJ. F. CLOWES, East Lancashire Regt., has been selected for the Second-in-Command of the 1st Bat. and will proceed to India by an early troopship and rejoin the battalion in which he has passed twenty-two out of his twenty-five years' service.

THE Quartermaster-General has issued his quarterly statement of the Army. From this it appears that the 1st Army Corps is constituted as follows:—Cavalry—4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 11th and 19th Hussars, and 16th Lancers. Infantry—1st and 2nd Grenadier Guards, 2nd Coldstream Guards, 1st Scots Guards, 2nd Royal Scots, 2nd Buffs, 1st Royal Warwickshire, 1st Liverpool, 1st Lincolnshire, 1st Devonshire, 2nd Suffolk, 1st Bedfordshire, 2nd Yorkshire, 1st South Wales Borderers, 1st Scottish Rifles, 1st Gloucestershire, 2nd South Staffordshire, 1st Essex, 1st Derbyshire, 1st King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Welsh, 2nd Royal West Kent, 1st Highland L. I., 2nd Royal Irish Fus., 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 2nd Leinster, and 2nd Rifle Brigade.

THE following movements of batteries on home service have been ordered or carried out:—1st Field Batty.(late N. 1st Brig.), Athlone to Weedon, via Okehampton, disembarked at Liverpool Aug. 2; 24th Field Baty. (late W. 1st Brig.), Aldershot to Sheffield, Aug. 7; 41st Field Baty. (late O. 1st Brig.), Newbridge to Weedon, via Okehampton, disembarked July 29; 47th Field Baty. (late K. 1st Brig.), Woolwich to Aldershot, July 24 to 26; 54th Field Baty. (late D. 3rd Brig.), Aldershot to Woolwich, via Okehampton—commenced July 26; No. 41 Baty. Southern Div. (late 10th Baty. 1st Brig. Cinque Ports Div.), Woolwich to Portsmouth, Aug. 5 to 6; No. 39 Baty Southern Div. (late 10th Baty. 1st Brig. Lancashire Div.,) Portsmouth to Weymouth, Aug. 7; No. 25 Baty Western Div. (late 10th Baty. 10th Brig. Western Div. Woolwich to Devonport, Aug. 5 to 8; No. 17 Baty. Southern Div. (late 9th Baty. 1st Brig. South Irish Div.,) Portsmouth to Cork Harbour, Aug. 7 to 9; No. 37 Baty. Southern Div. (late 9th Baty. 1st Brig. Welsh Div.,) Cork Harbour to Portsmouth, Aug 10 to 12.

"WITH regard to the question of the Indian Presidency commands," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "the Home authorities are averse to any action which involves legislation; and as the abolition of the commands can only be effected by means of an Act of Parliament, the matter will have to remain in abeyance for the present. By the proposed new system, the Indian Army would be divided into four armies, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals, who would be directly under the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India, acting under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council. Opinion as to whether or not simplicity and greater efficiency of administration would be secured by the introduction of the army corps system, is pretty equally divided in the India Office Council and among the leading military authorities. On the one hand, Lord Lyton, Lord Ripon, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Frederick Roberts, and Sir Thomas Baker advocate the change; while on the other side arranged some equally strong champions of the existing system, such as Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Frederick Haines, Sir Edwin Johnson, Sir Peter Lumsden, and Sir Neville Chamberlain. Those in the latter category point, and with reason, to the experiences of the Mutiny. 'Had not the Presidency system existed then,' they say, 'we should have lost India. Are we to run the risk of doing so now for the sake of a reform which is not necessary, and which may prove most damaging to the morale of two of the armies—those of Madras and Bombay?' The opinions of those on either side are entitled, of course, to consideration. The Duke of Connaught and Sir Charles Arbuthnot, the Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras respectively, are said to be in favour of the reorganisation proposals as put forward last year by Lord Dufferin's Government, and the weight of their opinions may, when the question again arises, turn the balance in favour of the suggestion first made by the Simla Army Commission of 1881-82. The Commission and the Government of India were in favour of reorganisation, but the proposals were rejected by Her. Majesty's Government. In 1885 the scheme of reorganisation was again submitted, and once more rejected. At the end of last year the third endeavour was made to effect the alteration. It was again futile. We are not quite ripe for the change at present. The men who oppose it are those who led our troops in the eventful period of the Mutiny. It would be most ungracious to carry out a reform against their wishes and advice, and it is, under all circumstances, as well perhaps that the Government have been advised to delay action until some more opportune moment.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

THE Shah received a special visit from the Russian Ambassador on Friday, Aug. 2. His Majesty's sudden fancy for King Dinah, who is really a superb type of the African race, on that day (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) was shown by a present which he made him of a Damascus sword. His Majesty has also conceived a friendship for M. Carnot, who, he says, is worthy by his name of Sadi, his countenance, and his personal qualities to be a Persian. "Sadi," it may be explained, means in Persian, "born under a lucky star." On Friday he went to see the Persian antiquities in the Louvre, where M. and Mdme. Dieulafoy and M. Kaempfen, the Conservator of the Louvre, received him. The lady was, as usual, dressed as a man. The evening was spent in seeing a night fete at the Exhibition. All Paris seemed to have gathered in the grounds. The dress worn by Mdme. Carnot was most becoming. The skirt and train were of pink faille, covered with silk net lace of black and silver. The tunic formed by this material was held up by a bunch of crimson and pink roses, and a garland of the same flowers was placed on the hem of the silk skirt and half veiled in some places by the tunic. The hair was dressed high, so as to form a background for a diadem of brilliants. King Dinah and Queen Philis were only invited to the soiree. Queen Philis was in a bright yellow and green dress, out of compliment to the Shah, these being his colours, and wore a red and yellow foulard kerchief tied round her head. On Sunday the Shah visited Versailles. Nasr-ed-Din went through nearly all the galleries of the Palace, and examined minutely the famous battle-pieces, especially those which depict episodes of the Napoleonic campaigns. The portraits of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Mdme. de Pompadour also engrossed the Royal attention, and Nasr-ed-Din ejaculated on seeing them, "Ah! that was the time of woman's reign." The monarch, in fact (says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent), showed himself to be well acquainted with French history, and when one of his staff asked if Hohenlinden had not been fought by Napoleon, the Shah turned round and said, "No—by Moreau. A good General. He died a wretched death."

On Monday morning, Aug. 5, the monarch received Prince Mustapha ben Ismail of Tunis, and at two o'clock he visited the French "Colinderies," on the Esplanade des Invalides. He first inspected the Algerian Section, after which he entered the Tunisian cafe-concert, where he was much amused by the danse duventre. Before leaving the Colonial Section His Majesty purchased the costume of a Tunisian dancing girl in violet and gold. In the afternoon His Majesty had his photograph taken, and in the evening visited the Hippodrome, where he was specially struck by the performances of a trained lion which rides a horse and plays other extraordinary pranks.

The public festivities given in honour of the Shah were brought to a close on Tuesday night (6 inst) by a grand gala performance at the Opera. His Persian Majesty must feel highly gratified at the enthusiastic manner in which he has been received by the Parisians, for he has never left his mansion in the Rue Copernic without being greeted with acclamations. The Place de l'Opera was densely crowded to witness his arrival, and the cheers with which he was received were as loud as those for the President of the Republic.

The Shah has conferred on President Carnot the highest Persian Order, and has also presented him with his portrait set in brilliants.

THE M.P. AND THE BALLET GIRLS.

THE husband of an ex-ballet girl writes thus to the *Pall Mall*:—

As the P. M. G. has interviewed Mr. Winterbotham with a view "to present his side of the question" to its readers, it is well to submit to the same enlightened judgment a statement of facts as regards the conditions of life of the hardworking class that has so severely trounced the member for the Cirencester division. From a slight knowledge of Mr. Winterbotham, I am satisfied that, like the bulk of the public, he is the victim of ignorance and piety rather than of a wilful desire to traduce. He expressed publicly the common opinion of the uninformed on this matter. But as he saw fit to take on his shoulders the responsibility for a statement that ballet-girls end on the streets, Mr. Winterbotham was bound first to satisfy himself by careful inquiry before taking away the character of a class of his fellow-country women; and, secondly, in the event of his subsequently finding himself guilty of slander, to have publicly apologized. There is no "privilege" in the court of honour, as an "honourable member" should know. What Mr. Winterbotham is reported as conceding to the inquiries of your representative is simply that he "is perfectly willing to accept their statement," and to admit that he has "overstated the case so far as they are concerned." This is really too preposterous. The *onus probandi* was on Mr. Winterbotham, and it was for him to substantiate the statement they challenged, not to calmly "accept" a counter "statement," which they disdained to make. But more preposterous still is his plea that he "intended no offence at all to those girls who have taken the matter up." Surely even in the wilds of Gloucestershire, the elementary decencies of conduct are understood better than this. Here is an "honourable member" traducing women, and—when the traduced "take the matter up"—pleading that he meant no offence, and "accepting" an un-made statement of self-vindication, as though further atonement to "these poor girls" were not required of him as a gentleman. Mr. Winterbotham must eat more leek than this.

As for the case for the ballet-girls in this context, it is complete. The clause so keenly debated in the House of Commons had reference to the employment in theatres of children under ten, and by his own showing Mr. Winterbotham was "endeavouring to answer the theatre people by showing that the path was a very slippery one." Now, as a matter of fact, the children employed, who generally come of stage families, and are therefore under expert guardianship are very kindly treated in theatres; they like their work very much; and it is not contended that children employed at theatres are corrupted. The argument is that in later life the path is slippery, and that it leads to the Avernus of the streets eventually. On the contrary, the experience gained in childhood is the surest safeguard of a young woman when such temptation as exists assails her. Added to this experience is a second safeguard. Ballet-dancers, trained from childhood, belong to a skilled and fairly well-paid craft. No amount of training in later years can make up for teaching in childhood, when the limbs are supple and the frame is not yet set. Trained dancers can always command from one to two pounds a week, and a girl educated to dance can therefore always support herself honourably. Inexperience and destitution are the chief causes of women's downfall, and these causes do not operate in the case of skilled dancers. The real ballet-girl is an artist, trained from early years, fond and proud of her art, and far more modest than most "smart" ladies. For the most part she helps to support her home, and works hard to help her parents or younger brothers and sisters. If Mr. Winterbotham had enquired into the lives led by the class he so sweepingly denounced, he would have discovered so much Christian charity and patient heroism among these inoffensive girls, that he would not have gratuitously taken their characters away.

One word more and I have done. Mr. Winterbotham asks with irrelevant anxiety what becomes of them when they have passed their prime. As there are numerous cases of mothers dancing side by side with their daughters, it will be understood that dancers are not forced to leave the stage in "their prime." What with the limelights and "make-up" the passing of the "prime" is readily concealed. "But I asked," says Mr. Winterbotham, "what became of these when they left the ballet?" Let Mr. Winterbotham calm his gratuitous fears—they marry and belie his charges.

SOME INTERESTING DAYS IN ENGLAND.

IN the new number of *Lippincott's* there is a fresh instalment of Mr. George W. Childs's pleasant "Recollections." 'Well, I'll wager they're Americans,' Mr. Childs once overheard some one say of him and his party. When they were "doing" Fountain Abbey, "they were admitted everywhere." On that occasion, however, they had an English Duchess with them (we hope Mr. Chamberlain will not be quite green with envy), but even without that adventitious aid Mr. Childs seems everywhere to have had a remarkably good time. Here are a few of his anecdotes and adventures:—

AN INVITATION FROM DICKENS.

Late in the autumn of 1868 I went abroad, and one of the first letters that reached me at the Langham-bore, under date of November 4, a genial greeting from Charles Dickens. "Welcome to England!" it said. "Dolby will have told you that I am reading again—on a very fatiguing scale—but that after the end of next week I shall be free for a fortnight as to country readings. On Monday next I shall be in town, and shall come straight to pay my respects to Mrs. Childs and you. In the meantime, will you, if you can, so arrange your engagements as to give me a day or two here in the latter half of this month? My housekeeper-daughter is away hunting in Hampshire, but my sister-in-law is always in charge, and my married daughter would be charmed to come from London to receive Mrs. Childs.

You cannot be quieter anywhere than here, and you certainly cannot have from any one a heartier welcome than from me." We certainly could not: to Gad's Hill-place we went, and passed a quiet, delightful time.

It was through Dickens (Mr. Childs adds) that I became acquainted with Wilkie Collins, one of the most agreeable men I ever met, and whom I have since entertained in this country. The two families were very intimate, as Mr. Collins's brother had married Mr. Dickens's daughter.

THE LATE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

From Gad's Hill-place Mr. Childs went to Stowe to visit the late Duke of Buckingham, of whom he says: "I found him always an unaffected, able, and agreeable man. It may be said of him that he was the first English nobleman who broke an entail to pay his father's debts. He was one of the most hospitable of men. I gave many American letters of introduction to him, and he entertained them royally. He was a man of much ability—an astute politician, and a successful railroad manager. He knew the name and the place of every bolt in an engine; and it was he who invented the ingenious trough arrangement by means of which engines in motion can replenish their tanks with water."

THE DUKE AND THE PORTER.

Of the same Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Childs tells a good story:—"The Duke had asked me to visit his church. I went, and requested the pew opener to show me to the ducal pew. 'The servant's pew?' he asked. When I related this experience to the Duke he laughed, and said it was not so amusing as one of his own. He had gone one day, he said, while chairman of the L. and N. W. R., to the office of the company and requested one of the attendants to show him to the room of a certain official, the head of a department. The man eyed the Duke critically and observed, 'You wont do; you're too light weight.' The official had advertised for a porter, and the attendant mistook the Duke for an applicant for the situation."

A VISIT TO MR. WALTER, OF THE "TIMES."

"Altogether," says Mr. Childs, "our stay in England was very delightful, made largely so by the number of interesting and agreeable people with whom we came in contact, as at 'Bearwood,' the splendid home of Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, where we met Charles Kingsley, Archdeacon Benson, now Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Houghton, and many other distinguished personages. I had a peculiar pleasure in making the acquaintance of Lady Franklin. She was aferwards my guest for a week at Long Branch. She was on a journey round the world, and she came with her niece, a man and a maid servant, her cooking utensils, and a whole baggage-wagonful of traps. I can distinctly recall her standing upon the lawn and looking out over the sea. 'What is it across there?' she asked, pointing straight ahead. 'Portugal, I told her. 'We've just come from there,' she said."

THE papers were full of paragraphs about the splendid jewellery which the Shah had ordered for Princess Louise, but whatever may have been the original intention of the King of Kings, he gave nothing, and was, it is said, in great wrath because he was not invited to the wedding.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

[Concluded from Tuesday's *Gazette*.]

Sir L. Pelly said the question was presented to the House in the limited extent of one clause. Supposing, however, that a vacancy occurred on the Council, and the Secretary of State did not record "his intention to abstain from filling any vacancy in the Council of India." It was possible that such a condition of affairs might go on for an indefinite period; and he thought that such power should not be left to the Secretary of State. There should be some sort of proviso introduced in the clause stating that such intentions should be recorded within a specified period, so as to render it obligatory on the Secretary of State either to fill the vacancy or record his opinion within a short period of time. He also thought that they might have fresher blood in the India Council. There was no reason why men serving in India and passing from appointment to appointment should not pass, say five years in England, and then resume their careers in India. In such a case a man would not remain long enough in England to forget his Indian work or to deviate from the rules and traditions of the Indian service, while his experience in both countries would be fresh and valuable to both. (Hear, hear.) As the India Council was merely a consultative body, it might also be of advantage to introduce two or probably more experienced, trained, and highly-placed natives of India on it, so as to more amalgamate into one unity that Indian Empire which was after all, as Mr. Disraeli said, a matter of considerable importance to this country. (Hear, hear.) The great defect of India as compared with this country was that the people there were all heads and tails with no body; while we in England were a compact well-organised body right through the social system, from the Sovereign to the masses. There should be, therefore, a sort of Council in India resembling our Privy Council, on which men of the highest positions could be called up to serve when the Viceroy chose to receive them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MacNeill said he was opposed to the principle of the bill because he looked upon it as a feeble attempt to change the administrative system of India while any effort to grapple with the reform of Indian administration ought to be complete, final and far-reaching. The India Council, whether designedly or not, was so afraid that it screened from the eyes of the people of this country the true nature of our Indian administration, which was a despotism pure and simple. Any true and effective reform of this Council ought to lie in the direction of placing it in touch with the people of this country as well as with the people of India, to make it in short, a truly representative Council. The bill would do harm rather than good. It showed at all events that the Government were conscious of what was happening there; it showed that they were keenly alive first of all to the growing interest and sympathy of the people of this country with India, and, secondly, to the rise of public opinion in India itself. This bill was really a kind of concession to the feeling in England that something must be done—a kind of salve to the national conscience. To reform the Government of India by knocking five men off the present number of the India Council was simply to give a shabby coat of moral whitewash to the sepulchre of corruption and misgovernment in India. (A laugh.) Reform ought to be initiated, not by taking away five men, but by introducing the representative principle as was proposed by Mr. Disraeli thirty years ago, and allowing out of the fifteen, say two, to be elected by the English-speaking population in India, or, if it were preferred, the same number to be elected by Englishmen in India. There was a still stronger objection to the bill, that the Council of India was a complete reversal of the system under which it was established, and any change in the Council at the present time would be to endorse that reversal. He was sorry there was no one of Indian experience on the Treasury bench to answer him.

Sir G. Campbell here leaned across to the hon. member, and was understood to suggest that he should move the adjournment of the debate. Mr MacNeil said he would take the hint of his hon. friend and move the adjournment of the debate on account of the Under-Secretary of State for India not being in his place, or perhaps he had better do it at the conclusion of his speech. The fact of the Under-Secretary's staying away from the debate was a further proof of the indifference of English Governments to Indian affairs. He thought if there were fifteen members in that House representing the English-speaking people in India, the Under-Secretary for India would not stop away. He begged to move the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Sexton seconded the motion, which he thought was fully justified. It was not fair to the people of India that the Under-Secretary should refuse to pay the House the compliment of attending on that occasion.

Mr. E. Stanhope said the Government was not able to accept this motion, and he was surprised that of all people it should have been made by the member for Donegal, because he brought forward Indian grievances to which he expected a reply. By way of enabling that reply to be given he moved the adjournment of the debate, thus preventing the Government from giving the reply. As to the absence of the Under-Secretary, it was unavoidable, and, in the second place, it was not expected that the bill would be reached so early. But he denied that the Under-Secretary was the sole representative of India. India was represented by the whole Government. ("Oh.") Yes, it was so, and it was perfectly proper. Sir R. Fowler pointed out that his right hon. friend (Mr. Stanhope) had been Under-Secretary for India for several years, and, therefore, the subject would not suffer in his hands. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Sexton said after the explanation he thought the motion should be withdrawn. The motion for the adjournment of the debate was then by leave withdrawn.

Sir R. Lethbridge said he had no doubt that the object of the Government in pressing on the bill at the fag end of the session was to save £6,000 a year to the taxpayers, of India, but he felt certain that behind them were those who had other motives than that very excellent one. Surely there ought to be some sort of inquiry before rushing through a bill of this character. After all, what was £6,000 a year when they considered the enormous charges on the taxpayers of India for the sustenance of the India Office year by year? He maintained that this reduction of expenditure began at the wrong end. Before they assented to the proposition that ten was enough and fifteen too many for the Council, there ought to be some inquiry how far this Council represented the various countries and divergent interests concerned. How far was there any representation of the opinion of the natives, of the princes and chiefs, of the educated English-speaking natives who were usually spoken of as Baboos? All these classes should be able to make their voices heard at the Council-board. There was no force in the objection that the native princes would be unwilling to serve as members of the Council. They were not infrequently seen in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, and sometmes spent a considerable time in this country. Then there was the body which was so ably represented in that House by his right hon. friend the member for Central Hackney—the Indian Medical Service. It was most desirable that the Council should be strengthened, and that, as was suggested by the hon. member for Kirkcaldy, it should sometimes insist upon its opinions being accepted by the Secretary of State. He did not suggest that the Council should be able to override the settled opinion of the Secretary of State or the deliberate policy of the Government. These, of course, should always be paramount; but, subject to disqualification, a real power ought to reside in the Council. Then he would suggest that the dissenting minutes which were periodically sent to the India Office should be published. These were received and pigeon-holed and nothing more was heard of them, and even if moved for in the House it was very seldom that any Government acceded to their production. He would appeal to his right hon. friend to listen to the protests which had come from every quarter of the House against this attempt to increase the despotic power of the Secretary of State and to accept this amendment.

Mr. E. Stanhope said that he regretted the absence of his hon. friend the Under-Secretary, who was much more recently conversant with the subject than he was, and he also regretted that he had not heard the whole of the debate, but much of what he had heard scarcely came within the scope of the bill. The hon. members for Kirkcaldy and Northampton had proposed that there should be a general inquiry into the administration of India, and had urged that inquiry should precede legislation. He quite agreed that the time might come when it would be desirable that there should be such an inquiry, and that time might come soon. There had periodically been such inquiries. But this opened out a larger field than was necessary at the present moment. The hon. members who had spoken had advocated abolition of the Council as it was at present constituted, rather than inquiring into its working. He would, therefore, in a few words, explain the grounds upon which the present Council was established, and the reasons why it should command public confidence. The Council did not attempt to govern India; it was not constituted for that purpose. It was mainly a court of review. An hon. member had spoken of it as an ingenious device to screen the action of the Government of India from the observation of Parliament. All he could say was that it was deliberately adopted as a means whereby the government of India could be reviewed. (Hear, hear.) The Council was composed of independent men who had served their time in India; and they constantly showed their independence by differing from the policy of the Ministers of the day and doing their best to turn that policy in a direction which they thought best for the good of India. Then the Council was chosen from men who had had experience in all parts of India and whose experience was fresh. It was very desirable that the Secretary of State should have the assistance of men whose knowledge of India was fresh rather than that of men who had spent a great number of years in this country. (Hear, hear.) The Council was entirely independent of party politics; and anything which tended to diminish that independence of party politics would do a grave harm. (Hear, hear.) Several hon. members had spoken of the desirability of placing the minutes of dissent recorded by members of the Council before Parliament. That would be one of the most mischievous proceedings that could ever take place. There were, no doubt, occasions when it was highly desirable that they should be presented; but if they were placed before Parliament year after year the danger would be that the members of the Indian Council, being human, would become party men; and it was utterly impossible to say that they would conduct the business of India in the Council of the Secretary of State in as satisfactory a manner as they undoubtedly did at the present time. (Hear, hear.) It was suggested that the Council should become a representative body. That matter had been fully considered. It was thought that the commercial interests of this country should be thoroughly represented upon the Council; but his own individual opinion was that there was no danger of the commercial interests of this country being neglected in connection with any matter relating to the government of India. The commercial interests of the country exercised an influence in the House of Commons which some people connected with India considered excessive, and he did not think there was any necessity for increasing it. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the proposal to admit representative natives on the Council, all he could say was that the hon. member who made such a suggestion could not have thought out the consequences. No Government would think of adopting such a proposal unless they saw that it could be established upon a principle very different from that which had been shadowed forth that day. The question to be considered was whether the Council was, as at present constituted, too large or not. No doubt a reduction, in the Council as proposed by the bill, would conduce to economy, and that was a matter of the first importance. But the bill was not based particularly on considerations of economy. The question was whether a Council, composed of fifteen members was the best for transacting the business. Every man who had been connected with the India Office had considered this matter. The conclusion at which he had arrived—and it was the opinion of all those who had since been connected with the India Office—was that the Council was too large. He believed that by reducing the Council they would increase the responsibility of each individual member. The weak point of the Council was that it was composed of too large a number, and that the sense of responsibility of each member had not been sufficiently great. Therefore the ground upon which he would commend the bill to the attention of that House was that the reduction would tend to increase the sense of responsibility and render the assistance which the Council gave to the Secretary of State and to the Government more satisfactory. (Cheers,)

Sir W. Plowden said that the right hon. gentleman who had just sat down had told the House that the object of this bill was not so much to secure economy as a greater amount of responsibility on the part of the Council than now existed, owing to the number of the Councillors being reduced. It appears to him that the bill did not effect that object, because it left it open to the Secretary of State to fix the number of his Council himself. Mr. Stanhope said that it was merely left to the discretion of the Secretary of State to retain the assistance of valuable members of the Council. Sir W. Plowden observed that while a measure of this petty character was debated for three or four hours hon. members had no opportunity afforded them of discussing at length the great questions arising out of our Indian administration. He was much grieved to hear from the right hon. gentleman that he did not accept the principle that this Council ought to have a representative character. Mr. Stanhope said that what he stated was that the natives of India would not be represented upon the English Council. Sir W. Plowden remarked that the representation of natives had been adopted with much success in the north of India, and he thought that there would be little difficulty in extending that principle. He thought that it was undesirable to place upon the Council men who were altogether out of touch with the native element of India. An officer of high rank such as the hon. member for Evesham was, could not consort with or listen to the views of the natives, and to that extent he would be a much less satisfactory representative than those who were younger in the service. He would oppose the bill with much satisfaction.

Sir R. Temple said the only thing he should allude to in the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down was the remark about the speech of the Secretary of State for War. He ventured to assure his Parliamentary comrades that the speech of his right hon. friend was distinguished by sound knowledge of Indian affairs, and that he had preserved his recollection quite accurately, although he had been recently occupied in a different sphere of public duties. That debate upon a point regarding the India Council seemed to have been made the peg on which to hang a discursive dissertation on everything in general regarding India. (Hear, hear.) The real question was simply whether fifteen or ten members should constitute the Secretary of State's Council. That was the plain and simple issue upon which the House was now called to decide. The hon. member who had just sat down was, he believed, mistaken in saying that the Secretary for War had stated that economy was not to be considered in that matter. What he said was that not only economy but efficiency must be considered. Did ten constitute a sufficient number? Such a Council would, he submitted, fairly represent all the great public elements in India. It was said that the reduction of fifteen to ten would diminish the check on the despotic power of the Secretary of State. It was not numbers but weight, power, and capacity which would form a check in the Council. (Hear, hear.) A small Council was much more likely to have a sense of responsibility than a larger body. The House must remember also that besides the Council there were secretaries in each department, men of the widest Indian experience and of the highest public character. So much for the measure before the House, which, he submitted, was deserving of support. One or two statements, however, were made by the hon. member for South Donegal, which ought not to go unchallenged. Many of his remarks seemed to reflect unduly on the public spirit of the members of the Council of India. A more deserving body of public servants did not exist. (Hear, hear.) They were thoroughly representative men of the highest character and experience, and of the most untainted record. The hon. member had alluded to the sufferings of the people of India. From his personal knowledge of India he could affirm that there was no country in the world, civilised or uncivilised, where there was so little misery—apart altogether from the cases of famine—as India. That was the imperishable record which the British Empire in India had achieved. (Hear, hear.) Then some mild sort of aspersion had been thrown upon the House of Commons with regard to its conduct of Indian affairs. He was bound to say that the democracy which now ruled this country had returned more members to the House of Commons who were acquainted with Indian matters than there had ever been in any previous Parliament. In his opinion the House exercised a wise discretion in relegating its powers to the authority as now constituted. It was quite right that there should be a controlling power, but they could have only one Executive Government. Supposing the government was transferred to this country, he would ask whether the House was fitted to exercise the authority. Looking at the factions into which the House was divided, and the party spirit which governed their debates, he did not think it was. In that very debate hon. members on the other side of the House had all spoken against the Bill.

Mr. Bradlaugh: I beg the hon. member's pardon. I commenced by saying I did not oppose the bill.

Sir R Temple said he did not hear the hon. member speak, and was sure that with his usual impartiality the hon. member would not speak against the bill from a party point of view. Then the proposal had been made to put Indian representatives on the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and he was astonished that the member for North Kensington should have advocated that the Indian princes should be represented on the Council. Sir R. Lethbridge said that he did not mean the feudatory princes, but the great chiefs and nobles. Sir R. Temple said he was surprised that the hon. member should advocate their being placed on the Council of the Secretary of State here. He should deplore anything which would tend to set up a dual government, one in England and the other in India. With these remarks he begged to give a hearty support to the bill.

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time.

IT is reported that favourable progress is being made with the negotiations between the Russian Government and the Vatican for the organisation of the Catholic Church in Russia.

PORTUGUESE BULL-FIGHTING.

IT is a magnificent sight, writes Oswald Crawford in the current *Fortnightly*, to see a black bull from the plains of Alemtejo, a *puro*, who has never been fought before, in his first rage and rush into the ring. He charges at the first living creature in his path: the blinder and madder his rush, the safer is the bull-fighter. The man holds his scarlet, silken cloak in front of him, and behind its shelter, darts to one side as the bull is on him, and the bull's horns meet only the silk and the empty air. A mistake of a fraction of a second in his action may cost the man his life, and the right performance of this difficult feat of cozening the bull with the cloak is the bull-fighter's first elementary acquirement.

When the bull has run at three or four of the men and failed each time to gore, the poor beast is disappointed and enraged. He stands in the centre of the ring, gazing from one to another of his foes, hesitating which to attack first. He paws the ground, bellowing hoarsely in his anger; his great muscular neck is lowered and raised, in terrible semblance of goring and tossing and killing an imaginary enemy; he stamps on the ground and fancies he is trampling an assailant under his hoofs. Sometimes he charges again and again till his wind and rage are spent. Sometimes he turns cunning, and approaching one of the men slowly, stalks him with deadly intent to catch and hold him against the wodden barrier of the ring and crush the life out of him. This action is, of course, more to be feared than the bull's blind rushes, and would lead to more deaths in the ring than occur, but that boundary of the arena, which is from five to six feet in height, is provided with a little ledge about half way from the ground. On this the bull-fighter can place his foot, and, resting his hand on the top, vault over and escape. It is amusing to see a practised bull-fighter chased by the bull across the arena, and timing his flight so exactly that he reaches the barrier, and leaps over at the very moment that the bull's horns come with a resounding bang against the woodwork. Sometimes, though the man has to run as fast as his legs can carry him and sometimes he does not run fast enough. Then the bull scores.

If a bull is not a *puro*—a bull fresh from the plains, unknowing in the wiles of man—if he has been fought before he often runs cunning from the outset; and this is one reason why the Portuguese way of bull-fighting is more dangerous than the Spanish ring sport. In Spain every bull is a *puro*, because none ever survive the fight. I had this distinction from a Spanish bull-fighter who was fighting at Oporto. He told me too, what I should not have ventured to state on my own authority alone that the bulls of Alemtejo were *mas valientes y mas marrajos*—of more courage and cunning—than even the famous Spanish cattle from the banks of the Jarama.

The sport of bull-fighting in Portugal does not consist in slaughtering the bull after he has spent his rage and strength on horses and men—chiefly on the horses, who, in Spain, go down before his horns killed and wounded to death by the dozen and score at every spectacle—but to dare and tease him to increased rage, so that his assailants may show their extreme skill and courage in coming within a hairs breadth of the peril of his horns and yet escape wounds and death as if by a miracle. If this be true sport, then bull-fighting ranks with fox-hunting and tiger-shooting and with war itself. The only offensive act which the Portuguese practise against the bull is to fix the tiny darts called *banderilhas* into his neck. The *banderilha* is a stick about a foot in length, adorned with silken ribbons and streamers; it has a projecting steel point, barbed, as fine as a trout-fly hook straightened out. It is not long enough to pass through the epidermis of the animal, the skin at the neck being little less than two inches through, and it is evident that he feels the prick much less than we should that of a pin.

In the right fixing of these little darts in the bull's neck is the skill of the *toreador*, both Spanish and Portuguese, chiefly shown. As the darts must be affixed the in upper part of the neck, about six inches behind the horns, and on a particular spot not four inches square, and as they are placed as a rule while the animal is in the very act of charging, the feat requires a sureness and swiftness of eye, hand and foot, almost inconceivable. To see it well done is to see sport in its best form, and to do it rightly must be extraordinarily satisfactory to the performer. We Englishmen know, some of us, what it is to "drive" an unwilling horse over twelve or fourteen feet of water, what it is to "smash" a volleyed ball at lawn tennis, what a hard, low, late "cut" between "point" and the "slips" is at cricket, but not any of these performances can come up to this feat of the bull-ring. The art of it, and indeed the secret of all bull-fighting, is based upon the closest observations of the habits and character of the bull, just as the art of riding is based upon a perfect knowledge of the horse's ways; and as horses' tempers vary and the rider must form his action upon the indications given by every new horse he mounts, so do bulls, too, vary in disposition. A mistake in either case is accompanied by its penalty—a fall from or with the horse, or a fall before the bull; but a fall in the bull-ring, a false step or a false timing, is often followed by death, or at best, broken bones.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 27.

10 p.m.	80·6

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	82·1

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	64 86	67 78	66 8	60 34
Aug. 27, Tuesday......	...	...	...	0 62
" 28, Wednesday .	0 00	0 13	0 19	...
Total...	64 86	67 81	66 27	60 96
Total of corresponding date last year...	54 54	51 2	52 6	51 31
Total of corresponding date of 1887 ..	73 56	74 15	72 10	68 39

"I WAS fossil-hunting the other day," writes a correspondent, "in a chalk-pit near Keston, when a thunderstorm forced me to take shelter in a shed, where I had an interesting conversation with two old workmen." "Do you find many fossils here?" I asked. "Yes, sometimes we git one or two, then we, maybe, find a lot more of the same sort near it. Gentlemen comes along about every two days and picks 'em over. I found some shark's teeth once. Mr. —— at Bromley said they was mammons' (!) teeth, but I took 'em to Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Darwin, and they both said they were shark's as soon as they saw 'em. Maybe, you've heard of Mr. Darwin?" "Yes, I have heard of him. Did the people round here often take things to him?" "Sometimes, when they wanted to know what anything was. He could always tell 'em. Master Frank will now if you go to him; he's very clever." "I once took a effet (eft) to Sir John," chimed in his comrade. "I killed it up yonder by the barn. Bob saw it first, but he was frightened. He'd been boozing for a week, and would 'a been scared at anything. It was about that length (about a foot), and Mr.——telled me to tek it straight down to Sir John, it hed *such* eyes. I went into Sir John's room he was at home—but he couldn't tell me what it was. 'Wait a bit here,' he said, 'and I'll look at my books.' So he went out for about a quarter of an hour. His room was full of all sorts of things—lizards, toads, vipers, and nearly everything. When he came back he told me what it was, and gave me half a sovereign. 'That's the male,' he said; 'you'll find the female near the same spot.'" "Which Sir John was that?" "That was old Sir John. I took a pair of live effets once down to young Sir John. Sir John as is; the one as knows a lot about ants."

REFERRING to the melancholy accident which occurred at Sialkot on the evening of the 22nd instant during a game of polo and resulted in the death of Lieutenant J. D. Perkins, 14th Bengal Lancers, a contemporary says the deceased was hustling one of the opposite side, when it appears that his pony crossed his legs and came down. Mr. Perkins falling on his head, fractured the base of his skull, and though he lived for about half an hour, he was never again conscious. It is some small consolation to be able to say that no blame attaches to anybody in connection with this sad affair.

THE remains of Carnot, grandfather of the President, of Marceau, Latour d'Auvergne and Baudin, were deposited in the Pantheon on Sunday (August 4th) in the presence of the President and all the great bodies of the State. An address was delivered by M. Tirard. An immense crowd was present, who received M. Carnot very warmly.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The War of the Roses was brought to a conclusion for this season on the 2nd instant. Yorkshire played in consistently bad form, and although, with the exception of Mr. Hornby's innings, there was nothing very brilliant in the batting of their opponents, they were defeated with great ease. Louis Hall batted splendidly, and showed his comrades how to meet Mold's bowling, but they were unable, with the exception of Moorhouse, to profit very much by the lesson. Mold's bowling in this match conclusively established his reputation as the best professional fast bowler in England. He frequently got a quite remarkable amount of work on the ball. As Louis Hall said the ball "kept nipping back" at least six inches, and a fast ball that does that is deadly indeed.

Briggs also bowled in his accustomed form, and if some catches that were offered in the slips had been taken his average would have been still better than it was. Peel was very unfortunate in this respect. Mr. Hornby gave an easy chance at the wicket early in his innings, and the whole field roared in unison "How's," but before they could get the next word out they saw that Driver had muffed the catch; and silence, deep and significant, reigned over the scene. Driver was evidently a little nervous, and not able to do himself justice in a match of such importance.

The friends of Yorkshire might ask "Where is Yeadon or Hunter?" It will be seen that Yorkshir have now lost eight out of their nine matches. Th record is a bad one, but we are convinced that ther is excellent material in the team. Ulyett is of "n use" this season, except at rare intervals, but his ol comrade Hall is still one of the best batsmen we have We were very much taken with Moorhouse's style and we regard it as a certainty that the young members of the team will take excellent positions next season. If their captain had a little more of the martinet in his composition, and showed greater knowledge of the capabilities of his men and skill in using them to the best advantage, the team would be a truly formidable one as it is.

Lord Hawke is a good cricketer, but he is not a first-class captain. One solitary but overwhelming proof of his shortcoming in that respect was his dilatoriness in changing the bowling on Thursday when Ulyett and Peel were being hit all over the ground. No bowler can complain if he is taken off after 20 runs have been scored from him, but in this case 51 were on the page before Lord Hawke remembered that there were other bowlers than Peel and Ulyett. In this respect it must be admitted that even Mr. Hornby sometimes "nods," as those who saw how little use he made of Mold at Aigburth will testify.

The return match between Yorkshire and Gloucester was very keenly contested, and the result was in every way satisfactory to the supporters of the big county. Mr. Grace came off in the second innings, but his style was not marked by his accustomed freedom, and he was at the wickets for two hours and twenty minutes for 52 runs, of which 26 were made by boundary hits. After their defeat at Bradford Gloucester went on to Notts, and were promptly disposed of in that county's 1889 style. Mr. Grace contributed only four runs, and Attewell and Shacklock were almost unplayable. In this match Sherwin caught five men and stumped three others. Notts had earlier in the week disposed of Derbyshire by an inkd ings and 26 runs. On-lookers state that the break down in the Derbyshire batting in the second innings was "quite inexcusable," but the on-lookers, must be remembered, were not "playing" Attewell and Richardson.

Amid a scene of enthusiasm and excitement at Kennington Oval on the 7th current, Surrey gained a very hard-earned victory over Nottinghamshire by 134 runs, so that at last the great Notts eleven have received a check in their successful career. The interest of the public was maintained in a remarkable manner, and 12,652 persons paid for admission at the gate. The number that passed through the turnstiles in the three days was 49,935, so that the record gate of 1887 has not quite been reached, but excepting that occasion it is pretty certain that such a number of people have never before been present at a cricket match in England.

Lockwood, considering what little experience he has had in high-class cricket, played with the coolness and judgment of a veteran, and never gave a chance during his stay of an hour and fifty minutes. His hitting throughout was clean and vigorous, and his figures were eleven fours, a three, fourteen twos, and singles. Abel was out at 149, and deserves almost as much praise as Lockwood, not making a single mistake in his innings of 59, the chief hits of which were eight fours, four threes, and three twos. So delighted were the spectators at the success of the two professionals that a collection for them wao made, resulting in each man receiving twenty guineas. When eight Surrey wickets had fallen for 205, the captain decided to make an attempt to win the match, and so declared the innings at an end.

Notts were left with 219 to make in three hours and five minutes. The wicket under the influence of a hot sun was beginning to play treacherously, and the Notts men therefore set themselves out to play for a draw. At first their efforts looked like being successful, and Shrewsbury, despite a couple of hard chances, played with great nerve and judgment. However, he was bowled by Beaumont at 57, and the Surrey men, seeing their chance, bowled and fielded with wonderful dash and brilliancy. Lohmann had the ground to help him, but bowled his best and made the ball come back a lot from the off-side. He and Beaumont carried everything before them, and at ten minutes to six Notts were all out for 84. There was a remarkable scene at the finish, the spectators crowding in front of the pavilion, and not being content until the heroes of the game had come out to bow their acknowledgments.

There is some talk of an Australian Eleven visiting us next season. We shall be happy to see them and to beat them. The "combination troupe" will be a formidable one, and we should rejoice if it included Murdoch and Giffen, the two best cricketers that Australia ever produced. Turner, Ferris, and Trott are also mentioned as probable members of the team, but Moses and Bruce are regarded as uncertain. The first named of the pair would be a great attraction for Englishmen, who, like the Athenians of old, are always looking for something new. Lord Harris has intimated that it would have been better if the Australian managers had consulted the convenience of the English county clubs before deciding to come, and we quite agree with his Lordship that they ought to have a voice in deciding the matter; but "nice customs must curtsey" to great occasions, and the visit of such an Australian team as is promised would be a great occasion indeed. If we could have Murdoch, Moses, Giffen, Palmer, Ferris, Turner, Blackham, Trott, Spofforth, Bruce, and Bonner, we should tremble for the supremacy of England.

A question has been asked whether a batsman can be bowled with an "extra" ball? For instance, an umpire allowed six balls to be delivered. Query: If the batsman had been bowled by the sixth, would he be out? Undoubtedly he would. If the umpire allowed the ball to be bowled, the batsman, if he played at it, must take the consequences. The decisions of the umpire must be respected. Umpires are often wrong, but their decisions are final. In a case, which occurred a fortnight ago the umpire in a base ball match in Kentucky gave a decision, from which there could be no appeal. He simply stabbed the player who called his decision in question. A New York paper remarks that "base ball, or any other game, ceases to be sport when it results in bloodshed," and the observation is probably true. English umpires, on village greens, have been known to offer to "feight for it;" but so far as we know the Kentuckian official was the first who settled the dispute with a bowie.

From Kentucky to Philadelphia is an easy step, and we are reminded that our visitors from the Quaker city have shown surprisingly good form. At Southampton Mr. Patterson carried out his bat for a really excellent 106, and the side beat the Hampshire Gentlemen by the narrow majority of two runs.

Surrey have had a successful week, the matches with Kent and Sussex ending in their favour. Mr. Walter Read showed good form in both matches, and his performance on the Oval to-day or to-morrow is awaited with anxious interest.

Cricketers will be interested to learn that some well-known members of the Oxford cricket and football teams have earned high places in "greats." Mr Rashleigh, who was captain of the Eleven last year and is almost as well known at football as at cricket, Mr. Croome, Mr. A. K. Watson, Mr. Percy Christopherson, Mr. F. J. K. Cross, and others have proved that it is possible to excel both in athletic games and also in classical studies.

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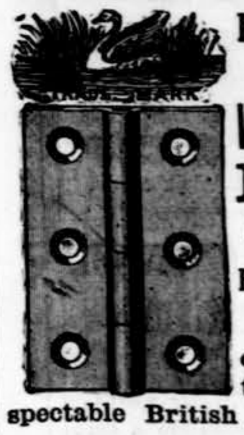
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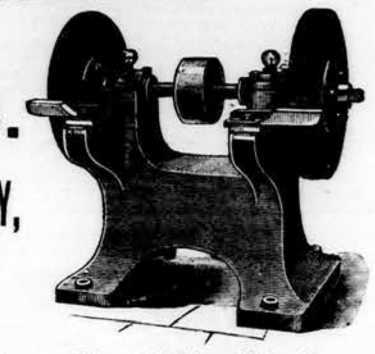

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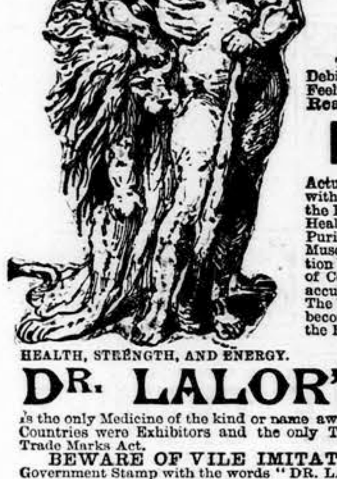

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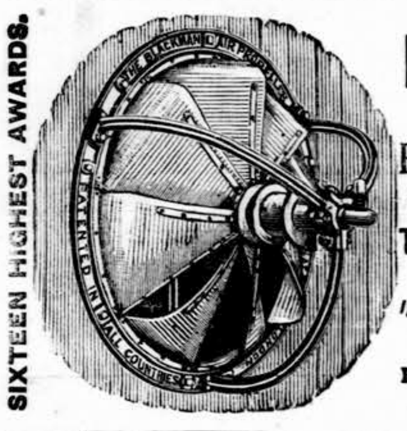

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